

Vietnamese refugees receive warm welcome at airport

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — Three weeks after they set sail from Vietnam, 86 men, women and children stepped out of a Lufthansa plane here today. Some were smiling and waving, others were confused, and some appeared to overcome the trials of the past few weeks to register any emotion.

Wiry young men, slim young girls, grandmothers, and a gaunt old man wearing a big black hat, plus children of every age and size were quickly engulfed by a tide of applauding newsmen and airport workers on the tarmac.

The Vietnamese refugees were picked up by the Israeli freighter Yuvali two and a half weeks ago when they were down to three teaspoons of water a day for the children, and none for the adults. A number of ships had refused to rescue them from their small fishing boat before the Yuvali came along.

Efforts to put them ashore at Asian ports were blocked as nations after nations refused them entry. Finally, Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced that Israel could not ignore their plight, so reminiscent of that of the Jewish refugees of 30 years ago.

Inside the terminal building the bewildered refugees were taken under the wing of Absorption and Interior Ministry personnel, who treated them with unusual gentleness.

Those members of the group who spoke English were quickly singled out both by officials and newsmen. Groups of people were soon clustered around the English speakers as they told of their voyage, and their happiness and gratitude to the people of Israel for having taken them in.

The young children, who at first were shy and frightened by all the hustle and bustle, soon began to feel at ease, and to run, shout, laugh and pose for photographers. (Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Arab media push war, new input of arms

Post-Mideast Affairs Editor

The Egyptian state-run radio yesterday said that the Arabs confronting Israel may soon face an outbreak of "either limited or total" armed action in the region. A commentator made the remark while speaking of the widening gap between the Arabs and Israel since Premier Menachem Begin's rise to power.

The radio commentary was broadcast shortly after President Anwar Sadat met with Egyptian newspaper, radio and TV editors. The news media in Egypt, and in other Arab countries, have been playing up the military option in an apparent attempt to influence the talks that President Carter is scheduled to conduct with Begin next month.

In Beirut, the daily "a-Safir" yesterday claimed that Sadat had recently paid a secret visit to Damascus for strategy coordination. The paper gave no details. It noted that the Syrian capital, which Jordan's King Hussein visited last week, has been a centre of intensive Arab consultations in the past few days.

"A-Safir" also claimed that a Soviet military delegation had visited Damascus secretly, adding that Syria has just received a new batch of modern Soviet missiles. The newspaper was also reported to be flowing anew into Syria, as well as into Egypt where Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy yesterday conferred with the Soviet ambassador. Fahmy also conferred with the Chinese ambassador whose government was said to have just dispatched the third publicized "gift" of military spare parts from Peking.

Syrian President Hafez Assad was yesterday quoted as saying that the Arabs would rather fight "a hundred wars" against Israel than surrender any inch of their lands lost in the 1967 war. In an interview with a group of Egyptian newsmen, Assad said that he sensed a "spirit of expansionism prevailing in Israel" and that "the majority there demands continued occupation and expansion." Assad reiterated his rejection of the notion to exchange diplomatic and trade relations with Israel under an overall peace settlement, claiming that such measures were "not prerequisites of peace." He said: "All that we would agree to is ending the state of war once we have regained occupied Arab lands and the national rights of the Palestinian people."

The Syrian President praised the American President's Middle East peace efforts, noting that Carter is "serious and trustworthy." He however added that the question was to what extent Carter "is determined to bring about a just settlement to the Middle East."

S. Lebanon seen here as 'stable'

By HERSE GOODMAN
Post-Military Correspondent

There has been no change in the status quo in southern Lebanon, a well-informed source told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

According to the IDF, there are still slightly more than 3,000 terrorists in a strip some 20 km. deep, running from Tyre on the Mediterranean coast to Nabatiya in the south-east. There has been no influx of either men or arms to this area, according to the army.

There has also been no perceptible increase in the intensity of fighting between leftists and Christians in South Lebanon. "In fact," a source said, "there seems to have been a decline in fighting, and fewer injuries have been reported."

"Over all," the source continued, "the situation can be defined as stable."

Mideast Affairs Editor Anwar Sadat adds: In contrast to Israel assessments, the Arab world views the situation in southern Lebanon as deteriorating. The main concern is the inability of either the Lebanese authorities or the Syrian "peace-keeping" troops to reach the troubled region, near the Israeli border.

Carter proposals unrealistic: Javits

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Declaring that President Carter's proposals for an Arab-Israeli settlement are "unrealistic," Senator Jacob Javits (Republican-New York) has strongly criticized current U.S. efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict.

"There are reasons to conclude that the Carter proposals will not succeed in their objective because they are unrealistic and fail to take account of certain key factors in the situation," the senator said in a speech prepared for delivery today on the Senate floor.

The speech, which goes into considerable detail in challenging several of the Carter Administration assumptions for moving Israel and the Arab states to the negotiating table, follows Javits' meeting last Friday with the president. Carter unsuccessfully sought to enlist the support of Javits and Clifford Case, another leading Republican Senate supporter of Israel, for his Middle East initiative.

"By asking so much of Israel, and thereby requiring Israel as a matter of its very survival to ask so much from the Arabs in return — things which may exceed Arab willingness to concede — the Carter proposals may in themselves undercut the possibility of a successful U.S. role as mediator," Javits said.

Brisk start for Cabinet as Begin bans leaks

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Premier Menachem Begin, like the proverbial new broom, made a clean sweep yesterday of some old Cabinet cobwebs, which had been cluttering up the

governmental process more and more over the years.

No more ministerial aides and advisers hovering around the Cabinet room; no more ministerial leaks to the press before and after the weekly sessions; no more smoking at Cabinet sessions. These were some

of the new don'ts which the Prime Minister decreed at his Cabinet's first session, whose principal purpose was to discuss and approve the reorganization of the governmental structure, the making of the Cabinet's 12 permanent committees, the draft legislation to be put through the Knesset in the next few weeks, and the appointment of deputy ministers and directors-general of ministries.

Begin told his colleagues that in future the only persons permanently in attendance at Cabinet sessions would be ministers, the Cabinet secretary and the Cabinet stenographer. If any minister wished to invite an aide, expert or official, he would have to request permission in advance, and his invitee would sit in only for discussion of the item on the agenda for which he was expressly invited. (In the past, a few ministers used to bring along one or more aides as a matter of course.)

Begin asked his colleagues not to smoke at Cabinet sessions. Begin himself does not smoke. Cigars were especially abhorrent, he noted.

The late Premiers David Ben-Gurion and Levi Eshkol did not allow smoking during Cabinet sessions, and ministers who needed a puff used to nip into the ante-room just outside the Cabinet chamber in the Prime Minister's Office Building. Former Premier Golda Meir, who is a chain smoker, started a new pattern when she smoked at Cabinet sessions. Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin, who smoked on and off, did not stop others from smoking.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan joked that the new ban on smoking could create problems if the Democratic Movement for Change joined the Coalition. "What about the pipe?" he asked, thinking of Prof. Yigael Yadin who is hardly ever seen without the briar between his teeth. "We'll solve that problem too," Begin replied.

On the subject of Cabinet ministers feeding information in partisan fashion to the press, Begin said flatly: "There will be no leaks from this Cabinet. The Cabinet secretary will report to the media in the fullest possible detail on discussions at our sessions, except for classified subjects. Cabinet leaks are destructive to the domestic scene and even more so where our international relations are concerned."

He advised the ministers that if approached by the media directly about the Cabinet sessions, they should refer the journalists to the Cabinet secretary, as the only authorized source, because they had nothing to add to his report. He said he hoped that ministers would abide firmly by this rule and that journalists would refrain from pestering them to get more details of the Cabinet sessions.

Begin said that ministers must not issue public statements on matters not directly related to their own departments. Defence Minister Ezer Weizman was authorized to make statements on security; and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on foreign affairs; while the Premier himself had the prerogative of commenting on all topics. It was especially vital for ministers to be tight-lipped on international relations and security matters, he urged. But they would not, of course, be shackled on topics for which their own ministries were responsible.

He said the Government would show the Knesset deference and respect. It would make every effort to set MKs a good example as far as attendance at Knesset sessions was concerned. There would no longer be such a thing as an empty Cabinet table in the Knesset plenum chamber.

Begin conceded that attendance in the chamber could not be automatic

(Continued on page 2, Col. 3)

Ehrlich to Meshel: Don't tell me my job

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich last night forcefully rejected a Histadrut demand for a say in the Government's economic policies, but expressed readiness to try to reach an understanding with the labour federation.

The labour federation's secretary general, Yeruhim Meshel, told his supreme Central Committee that he will not seek confrontation with the government for confrontation's sake. But a Histadrut communiqué quoted him as saying he will officially inform the Finance Minister of the "accepted procedure" of consulting with the Histadrut before changing the prices of basic commodities and services. The Histadrut opposes such changes without prior consultation, Meshel declared.

The secretary general also served notice that the Histadrut wants a say in questions of social betterment, education, taxation, monetary and fiscal policies and employment.

It was involved in many of these questions when the Alignment was in power, but its demand for a say in education is new, observers noted.

Commenting on this statement, Ehrlich told *The Jerusalem Post* that Meshel appears to want to be

Finance Minister. "But he wasn't elected to that post," Ehrlich noted. "The Histadrut has its role as a trade union, even though it is also an employer. Meshel appears to seek state functions which he didn't ask for or receive from the voter."

"I will act in accordance with the law," the Finance Minister continued. Should Meshel try to turn the Histadrut into a political weapon "he will be disappointed very quickly," the minister warned.

Meanwhile, several Histadrut leaders opposed concluding a "social contract" with the government. The Histadrut had suggested a contract to the Rabin government, but Labour and Mapam leaders said yesterday that there is no room for such an agreement with the Begin government.

"A contract means wide-ranging political and economic cooperation," Mapam's Naftali Ben-Moshe said yesterday. "It is out of the question with a Likud government," he added.

But the head of the Histadrut's trades-union department, Uriel Abrahamowicz, said he was ready to examine the government's proposal for a social contract and to adopt a pragmatic attitude towards it.

Likud making DMC new offer on settlement plans

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Likud is considering an agreement with the Democratic Movement for Change under which the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee would be authorized to make the final ruling on settlement in Judea and Samaria, well-informed Likud sources said yesterday.

The Likud leaders are considering this possibility as the DMC's Secretariat and Knesset faction meet this afternoon to decide whether to resume coalition negotiations — suspended earlier because of differences on settlement and the future of Israel's borders.

It is impossible to predict the DMC decision, as many members have so

far been kept in the dark over the Likud proposals to prevent leaks.

But the DMC Council — which is the body empowered to make the final decision — has been summoned to meet on Wednesday night. This is seen as a sign that negotiations on entering the government are going forward much quicker than expected and will be ready to be submitted for final approval by then.

The Likud had initially rejected a DMC proposal that the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee approve settlement plans in addition to the Cabinet.

The Likud leaders' final decision depends, in part, on the Knesset committee's composition, the sources reported. Apparently, they first want to be assured they will not be outvoted there.



Wearing hats presented to them by Magen David Adom, Vietnamese refugees are all smiles at Ben-Gurion Airport after their arrival yesterday. (Lester Millman)

New U.S.-Israel arms sale 'small'

NEW YORK (Reuters). — "The New York Times" said yesterday that President Carter will propose a \$150m. arms sale to Israel.

Quoting what it called authoritative administration sources in Washington, the paper said that the equipment consisted of 200 wire-guided anti-tank missiles, 700 M-16 assault rifles, 700 M-16 tank hulls, and 15 M-16 tank hulls.

The President's reported recommendation of the sale comes at a time when he is being criticized by Israeli leaders and American supporters of Israel for not being more forthcoming in helping the Jewish state.

"The New York Times" quoted the sources as saying the new proposal was not meant to appease the critics but to build confidence and increase the momentum for a Middle East peace agreement.

Our Washington correspondent adds:

Israeli sources in the U.S. yesterday said that the proposed sale consists of only a fraction of the Israeli list of arms currently pending before the Carter Administration, and didn't improve chances that Israel will be allowed to co-produce American arms and technology.

There was no surprise among Israeli officials regarding the sale. Expectations are that there will be no more announcements on arms sales to Israel before Begin's visit.

Refugees talked suicide aboard boat, leader says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Major Le Dinh Quy, 38, formerly of the South Vietnamese marines, acts like a leader. He is calm, confident, certain of the correctness of his actions.

Major Quy organized the escape from Vietnam which ended in success here yesterday afternoon.

But, Quy was not telling the details of how he organized the escape. "It is dangerous to give too many details," because there are many others trying to get out," he told *The Jerusalem Post* at Ben-Gurion Airport.

His gamble nearly failed. By the time the group was picked up by the Yuvali they had no more food left and little water. "If we had not been rescued, I think there would have been many suicides. Many were already talking about it following the four days and nights which we had been at sea."

Quy has no time for the Communists of North Vietnam. He knows them well. Captured during a battle in 1967, he was in prisoner-of-war camps until 1973. Five of those years he spent in prison in Laos, together with about 40 American soldiers. After his release by the North Vietnamese in 1973, he went back into the fight with the South Vietnamese marines. As the war rolled on he was

in some of the toughest fighting areas. His last military engagement was in Quang Tri when it was overrun by the North Vietnamese.

Disguised as a mechanic, Quy escaped and survived the fall of Saigon. He was worried because he heard nothing from his former army friends. He did not believe the North Vietnamese when they said that they would not take reprisals, so he decided to organize an escape.

A number of his friends were informed that he was going to arrange the escape, but he told no one the details. "I even lied to them," he said. "I said that the escape would be on a Sunday, but I escaped on Monday. Because of the secret service, you know."

He organized two fishing boats, but once at sea all the people and provisions were taken on board one boat.

"The journey was not easy. One child nearly drowned at the beginning and others were sick. As ship after ship refused to stop for them, despair set in among some. But not Major Quy."

His was the largest single unit within the group: his wife, their child, and his wife's mother, father, brother and sister.

When he said that most of the group were Catholics, I asked if he was disappointed that no Catholic country had come to their aid. He paused, then said, "I think that is a very hard question for me. I know the answer, but it's very hard to answer it."

"Do you not think that the Pope should have aided you in some way," I asked. Major Quy looked at me, then looked down. Seconds passed in silence. It was the first time he had been lost for words during the entire eventful afternoon.

Was he happy that he made the effort to escape, despite all the hardship? "Very happy," he replied. That summed up the mood of all the refugees. It was written on their faces.

Stock exchange hits all-time high

TEL AVIV. — Huge demands and enormous individual turnovers brought the total turnover of yesterday's Tel Aviv Stock Exchange to IL20m. — more than twice the previous high reached on Thursday. Almost IL50m. of the trading was in the variables, indicating that the upward surge may continue today. Financials, however, led the charge. It is thought the funds to buy came from the sales of linked bonds, whose turnover was IL25m. (Market report, page 7)

WELCOMES the participants to the First International Meeting in Israel of Junior Red Cross and Junior Magen David Adom

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Summity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	46	16-30	31
Golan	47	16-30	31
Nahariya	48	18-30	30
Safed	34	18-29	30
Haifa Port	65	21-35	36
Tiberias	29	22-39	39
Nazareth	49	20-30	31
Alula	53	19-32	33
Shomron	52	18-29	30
Tel Aviv	69	21-38	38
B-G Airport	61	20-31	31
Achraf	29	22-39	39
Gaza	16	20-28	28
Beerseba	41	26-36	36
Eilat	11	25-41	41
Tiran Strals	28	28-39	39

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Peter Lougheed, Prime Minister of Alberta, Canada, yesterday called on Dr. Hagan Kellerman, head of the cardiac institute at the Sheba Medical Centre, to discuss development projects.

Importer and Tel Hai veteran Nathan Zahavy was yesterday awarded a special citation from the Haifa Chamber of Commerce in recognition of his 50 years of service.

The Israeli Poets in English group is meeting tonight in Tel Aviv at 7.30. For further details please contact 03-290681.

Journalist Eliezer Whartman will speak (in English) on "The Political Situation Today" this evening at the Hebrew University Forum which meets at 8 o'clock at the United Synagogue Centre, 2 Rehov Agron, Jerusalem.

Meyer Levin, author of "Compulsion" and "The Settlers" will talk on "Jewish Continuation" at the next meeting of the South African Zionist Federation luncheon club on Thursday at 1 p.m. at the Sinai Hotel, 11 Rehov Trumpeldor, Tel Aviv. Reservations 03-290131. Lunch IL20 per head. Come early. (Communicated)

ARRIVALS

The new ambassador of Barbados, to Israel, Cecil Williams, to present his credentials.

UJA national chairman Bert Rabinowitz and Robert Russell, for the sixth annual Assembly of the Jewish Agency, the UJA's Dayton, Ohio family mission led by Gerald Fligel.

Sam Risk of Canada, to receive an honorary doctorate at the Hebrew University convocation, accompanied by Mrs. Risk and a delegation of Canadian friends of the Hebrew University; a delegation of Philadelphia friends of the Hebrew University and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Cohen, to attend the convocation.

Senator Eugene McCarthy, Ambassador Max Jakobson and his wife, Peter White, president of the Southern Centre for International Studies and Julia White of the Southern Council of International and public affairs, Atlanta, Ga., to participate in the symposium on "Intellectuals in Politics" of the Leonard Davis Institute for international relations of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Zaida Goodman, member of the Leonard Davis Institute board of trustees, to attend the symposium and the annual board meeting of the institute.

AN EXHIBITION of paintings by children from Israel and 12 Jewish communities abroad will open in the Helena Rubinstein pavilion in the Tel Aviv Museum on July 5.

On the thirtieth day after the death of the head of our family, our dear

Prof. Dr. MAX ALTMAN ז"ל

Thursday, June 30, 1977, at 3.30 p.m., there will be an unveiling and memorial services at the graveside, in the Old Cemetery, Hof Hacarmel.

We will meet at the cemetery gate.

The Family

To all who expressed condolences in writing and in person — thank you.

Passed away tragically whilst on a visit to South Africa

Lt. (Reserves) BARRY HERBERT

Israel Navy

Deeply mourned by his heartbroken Granny Fluffy, Uncle Cecil, Aunt Becks and Cousin Josie (Jerusalem). Deepest condolences to his bereaved family in Haifa, Gil, Val and sister Margie.

Our heartfelt condolences to Shirley, the children and grandchildren on the untimely passing of our dear friend

SAUL (Shlomo) COHEN ז"ל

formerly of Far Rockaway, N.Y. whose many wonderful deeds will never be forgotten.

Dolly and Harry Sokol Lillie and Morris Sohn

In loving memory of my husband, our father and stepfather

ERNST MANDOWSKY

on the 15th anniversary of his untimely death.

Sidy Mandowsky Tony Manor Chawa Beja

Second generation better in school, report says

By MARSHA POMERANTZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Achievements in elementary school are higher among second-generation Israelis than among first-generation from either Asian and African countries or the West.

This is one of the main findings of the most extensive educational research projects ever conducted in Israel, headed by Prof. Avraham Minkowich of the Hebrew University's School of Education. A summary of the findings was released yesterday by the Ministry of Education.

Another finding was that pupils from the Sephardic community tend to lag behind those from the Ashkenazic community of the corresponding "generation in Israel" both in achievement and in those variables of background, home conditions, and personal traits that are related to intellectual development and scholastic achievement.

The project was designed to measure the level of achievement in specific elementary school subjects — language, arithmetic, Bible, geography, and natural sciences — compared to minimum and maximum demands of the curriculum in each subject.

About 17,000 pupils in 600 classes in 98 schools participated in the survey, along with their teachers and headmasters. The field work was done in May 1973. Working with Professor Minkowich were Dr. Dan Davis and Dr. Yusuf Bashi.

The project report notes that most elementary schools are neighbourhood schools, and most neighbourhoods are communally homogeneous. Achievement was highly correlated with socioeconomic level of the parents and their level of education, and was also linked with the level of the school and the teachers.

As in all such investigations, in Israel and abroad, it was difficult to define the relative extent to which specific characteristics of the family and the school influence the child's achievements.

About 95 per cent of the pupils whom the ministry defines as disadvantaged or "tensei tipuach" ("in need of nurturing") are the children of parents born in Asia or Africa. School attendance by the disadvantaged in development areas far from urban centres were found to be particularly weak in the traits needed to maintain high-level teaching, teachers' qualifications, and initiative in enriching classroom experience.

The report noted that many of the innovations and services that the ministry or other agencies had worked to introduce in schools attended by the disadvantaged were more commonly found in schools for children in a higher socioeconomic bracket.

(The Minkowich study was conducted before the Ministry introduced the controversial Welfare Project.)

It is difficult to establish to what extent special

rehabilitation projects affected the pupils' level of achievement, the report pointed out, since no methodical assessment has ever been made.

However, the project found that in most subjects the level of achievement among most "tensei tipuach" was lower than the maximum required by the curriculum, and for a significant number it was below the minimum standard.

Regarding integrated schools, the researchers wrote that combining pupils from different communities appears to have neither a positive nor a negative effect on their achievements.

However, they note that another research project currently under way indicates integrated schools in which there are "special educational interventions" producing encouraging results for all pupils.

Commenting on the report, Director-General Eliezer Shmueli asked to clarify two aspects: First, the integration mentioned in the report (and emphasized in some news accounts of it) relates to elementary schools only, and not to the "tensei tipuach" of the middle grades.

Second, he noted once again that "tensei tipuach," a description which applies to 43 per cent of pupils in the system, is based on criteria of family income, housing density, and formal education of the parents. It is not synonymous with "Sephardic" and is not necessarily characterized by low achievement.

The danger of expecting little of pupils labelled "tensei tipuach" is that they will live up to expectations, be stressed.



JOURNEY'S END — Vietnamese refugees deplane at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday. (Israel Sun)

Warm welcome for Vietnamese

(Continued from page one)

After a short speech of welcome by officials, which few people paid much attention to in all the excitement, the process of registering the newcomers got under way.

Each person was given a parcel of food, IL700 pocket money, a Magen David Adom Kovei tsmitzi, and a laissez passer valid for all countries for one year. They were also granted the same privileges as other immigrants, but none of them had any possessions to bring in duty free. They came with only the clothes on their backs, and even those had been recently donated by the people of Taiwan.

By the time they left the terminal for the Otakim absorption centre near Beerseba they were loaded down with parcels. Some were still clutching the pink carnations handed to them on their arrival. The children still had the white kovei tsmitzi on their backs.

Though penniless, this was not a group of peasants. There were 17 fishermen who got the group away from Vietnam, but the other men included a doctor, a dentist, an owner of a bakery, a businessman, and the former South Vietnamese marines major, Le Dinh Quy, who organized the escape.

Pham Trung Binh, 29, who came with his 23-year-old wife, said he was not certain where they would settle, but he would be happy to stay in Israel. Binh, who said he was a "buying official" before he left Vietnam, said that he had read about Israel in 1967, "but after the (Vietnam) war ended in 1975 we heard nothing."

A former South Vietnamese army dentist with the rank of Lieutenant, Duong Duc Tai, 34, said that, "First of all, the majority of us wanted to go to the United States." He, like a number of others, has relatives there.

But, Tai added, "when we learned that the government of Israel had permitted us to go to Israel, all of us accepted this offer."

The dentist from Saigon, who came with his wife, a high school geography teacher, and their child, said that "Israel saved our lives."

Tai, and his friend Tran Quang Hoa, a surgeon who also served in the South Vietnamese army, were both imprisoned for a year after the fall of

Salon.

Hoa explained that the group did not know what their future would hold. "But first of all," he said, "we must earn our livelihood. We do not want to accept for free what the people of Israel give us. We know that the Israeli people know our situation and understand us, and are ready to help us, but we must earn for ourselves."

He said he hopes that the Americans will be able to find a copy of the degree which he has from the U.S. so that he will be able to prove his bona fides as a doctor. "Unfortunately I had thrown away all my papers because I was afraid that the Vietnamese would think that I was a CIA spy."

As time passed, while the slow process of registering the refugees went on, the Vietnamese became visibly more relaxed. The fishermen, who were the most impassive at first, brought out their special pipes and began smoking.

The refugees arrived in Otakim close to 7 p.m., and were greeted by a crowd of 1,000 and the local youth band playing, "Jerusalem of Gold." The crowd clapped hands and shouted encouragement to the Vietnamese. The town had declared a holiday for the refugees' arrival, and flags fluttered in the streets as they drove up.

At a reception in the cultural centre, Local Council head Yehiel Ben-Tov greeted the arrivals in French and promised them help in their social and cultural absorption and finding jobs. From there, the refugees proceeded to a festive outdoor dinner, at which they were served the North African specialty couscous.

"We didn't know what food to offer you," Ben-Tov told them, "but we're sure you'll like our couscous."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin sent a letter yesterday to the captain of the Yuvali and to the Otakim Brothers shipping company, which owns the ship, congratulating them on the completion of their mission in "bringing to Israel the Vietnamese refugees who were the most impassive at first, brought out their special pipes and began smoking."

He said he hopes that the Americans will be able to find a copy of the degree which he has from the U.S. so that he will be able to prove his bona fides as a doctor. "Unfortunately I had thrown away all my papers because I was afraid that the Vietnamese would think that I was a CIA spy."

Begin takes his ministers to President

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin introduced his 12 ministers to President Ephraim Katzir yesterday morning, expressing his hope that the Democratic Movement for Change would soon join the coalition and swell the ranks of the Cabinet.

The half-hour ceremony was supposed to have taken place at Beit Hanassi last Monday night, but it was postponed because the long Knesset debate delayed the vote of confidence in the government until around midnight.

The new ministers shifted in front of the beige, tall-backed chairs for a moment, unsure of how close, according to protocol, they should sit to the President and the prime minister. As cameramen prepared to capture the historic moment on film, the oldest and most veteran Cabinet member, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, took the seat on Begin's right.

The premier said he hoped the new government would be the harbinger of "good news" about the political, social and economic condition of the nation. Begin promised to inform the President of developments before departing for his meeting with President Jimmy Carter in Washington next month.

The President, in turn, expressed his satisfaction over the smooth transition in government in the past week, and wished each minister success in dealing with the problems confronting him. Raising a glass of sparkling wine, Prof. Katzir led the Cabinet in a toast to "the life of the prime minister and to the State of Israel."

After being positioned in a line by photographers for a group picture on the sunny courtyard, the ministers rushed off to attend their first Cabinet meeting. Several had to make do with rented Fiat and Ford driven by chauffeurs; ministers of the Rabin Cabinet have been permitted to use their assigned Volvos for a month after leaving office.

Cabinet approves appointment of three deputy ministers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of three deputy ministers: Knesset Members Yeheskel Flumin (Treasury), Mordechai Zippori (Defence) and Yitzhak Peretz (Industry, Commerce and Tourism).

Industry Minister Yigal Horowitz said that Peretz' main responsibility would be the development towns. Peretz himself is from a development town, Dimona.

Horowitz also said he had changed the Ministry's name from Commerce and Industry to Industry, Commerce and Tourism.

Premier Menachem Begin announced that he had appointed Health Minister Eliezer Shostak to be the Cabinet's liaison with the Knesset. Shostak will attend the weekly meetings of the Knesset Presidium and be responsible for coordinating the Government's share of the parliamentary agenda which takes up most of the sessions on Mondays and Tuesdays.

The Cabinet also approved the appointment of Dr. Eliezer Ben-Elissar as director-general of the Prime Minister's Office and Avraham Ben-Meir as director-general of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Yisrael Lippel, who has been acting director-general of the Ministry of Religious Affairs since the resignation of David Glass, yesterday received a permanent appointment.

Brisk start for Cabinet

(Continued from page one)

because ministers and MKs too sometimes had other concerns, and in any case could not stay glued to their chairs for hours on end. Nevertheless, he expected ministers to be in on the debates most of the time. He would stress his own attendance in the plenum and hope that others would emulate him, he said.

Begin accepted a proposal by Dayan that half the ministers be assigned to sit in the plenum on Mondays and the other half on Tuesdays. On Wednesdays, in any case many ministers would have to be present to reply to motions. During important votes all ministers were expected to turn up.

He explained that a special committee of ministers was being set up to help decide which functions should be transferred from one ministry to another, in some cases it would have to resolve differences of opinion between two colleagues. Noting the merger of the Police Ministry with the Interior Ministry, he said that Interior Minister Yosef Burg would be responsible for all police matters including the Border Police.

Begin said that he had created a small Ministers Security Committee as recommended by the Agranat Commission which probed the Yom Kippur War shortcomings. Some men on this committee were there because of their governmental functions, others because they represented wings in their party.

The standing ministerial committees are: Security Affairs Committee — Chairman: the Prime Minister. Members: the Ministers of Defence, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Interior, and Industry, Commerce and Tourism. Economic Affairs Committee — Chairman: the Prime Minister. Members: the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Interior, and Industry, Commerce and Tourism. Development Towns Committee — Chairman: the Prime Minister. Members: the Ministers of Housing and Construction, Health, Education and Culture. Government Committee for Coordination with the Jewish Agency — (with the Jewish Agency) Chairman: the Prime Minister. Members: the Ministers of Housing and Construction, Health, Education and Culture. Committee for Coordination with the Arab League — (with the Arab League) Chairman: the Prime Minister. Members: the Ministers of Housing and Construction, Health, Education and Culture. Committee for Coordination with the PLO — (with the PLO) Chairman: the Prime Minister. Members: the Ministers of Housing and Construction, Health, Education and Culture.

Ratings stop sailing of 3rd Zim ship

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. The Seamen's Union (Ratings) last night prevented another Zim freighter, the Yaffo, from leaving Haifa harbour.

This union, which is already holding back the sailings of the company's freighters Gold Moon and Liberty at Eilat, explained that its latest move resulted from failure to make a special payment they are claiming for the Yaffo's crew for a job done during the citrus-export season. (Zim has disputed the payment and the Histadrut has not yet ruled on the matter.)

In fact, the action is part of the union's campaign to force Zim to remove the newly appointed head of its crew department, Haim Zucker. The union claims that Zucker, who had been general secretary of the joint seamen's union over five years ago — before it split into Ratings and Officers unions — is now unqualified to face his former colleagues across the bargaining table.

Zim has rejected this claim, saying that its staff appointments are its exclusive prerogative.

Yesterday Moshe Levy, the Histadrut Executive member who deals with seamen's affairs, cabled the union a demand that it stop its action immediately. He is to meet union leaders today to discuss the situation.

This Zim management also warned the union that it would hold its secretaries personally responsible for all damages caused by their illegal action.

Tomorrow another Moghs Levy — the boss of the Gold Moon — is to present himself to the Transport Ministry's marine superintendent for investigation of disciplinary charges against him. The union has announced that it will not allow the Gold Moon to leave without him, regardless of how long the investigation takes.

Alignment names three Knesset committee heads

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Alignment Knesset faction, meeting behind closed doors yesterday for the first time in years, named its candidates to head the three Knesset Committees that have been assigned to it.

Former Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi will head the Economic Committee, and former Police Minister Shlomo Hillel will head the Interior Committee. The chairmanship of the Education Committee will rotate between former Education Minister Aharon Yadin and former chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Yitzhak Navon.

The Alignment executive will be composed of Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres, ex officio; Moshe Shahal, faction chairman; Yitzhak Navon, Chalka Grossman, Danny Rosolio, Ora Namir, Uri Baram and Micha Harish.

Today the faction meets again to cross the biggest hurdle — the appointment of its representatives to the prestigious Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. The Alignment has an abundance of candidates from among its ex-Ministers, but not enough places to go round.

Meshel's arbitration ends Tadiran strike

HOLON (Itim). — A strike at the Tadiran electronics plant at Holon ended last night after Elad Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel agreed to arbitrate between the workers and management.

In the first major strike in Tadiran's 18-year history 1,400 workers — most of them women — stopped work yesterday morning when the management refused to reinstate four suspended employees. The workers went on strike despite last week's Tel Aviv Labour Court order forbidding them to do so until a hearing tomorrow.

After a full day on strike the representatives of Tadiran, the works committee and the Holon labour council — which backed the strike — agreed to abide by Meshel's arbitration. The four suspended workers have been reinstated by the management.

Bar-Ilan graduation speech delivered 10 years late

By SHOSHANA LESSER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — Anti-semitism in Baghdad prevented Rachel Twieg from giving her high school graduation speech to fellow Jewish pupils the "Ten years later" made up for the loss addressing over 1,000 graduates at Bar-Ilan University's 18th graduation ceremony yesterday.

"I'm not one of the brilliant students," said Rachel, 26. "But I asked to give the address on behalf of the graduates in order to describe a similar ceremony that should have taken place in our Jewish school, 'Shamash' in Baghdad."

Tbat ceremony, and Rachel's graduation speech, were cancelled because of Israel's victory in the Six Day War.

"All the men were in prison, it was no time for celebration," she said. Four years ago Rachel immigrated here and was accepted at Bar-Ilan. "I knew very little about Judaism," she recalled. "The obligatory Jewish studies here are special privilege for me. Here I learned to be proud of our heritage."

Dr. Joseph H. Lookstein, the Chancellor, awarded honorary doctorates to outstanding philanthropist Sir Isaac Wolfson; Israel's UN Ambassador Chaim Herzog; noted Hebrew poet Uri Zvi Greenberg; and Mexican-Jewish leader Shimon Feldman.

Two men held as suspects in 60 Jerusalem thefts

Jerusalem police announced yesterday that two men suspected of a series of more than 60 burglaries in the capital have been under arrest for the last 10 days.

The two, Mahmoud Swedi, 21, and Mohammed Baran, 23, both from East Jerusalem, are suspected of stealing property worth IL400,000 from flats in the western part of the city. About half of the property has been recovered, police say. Six "fences" who allegedly received stolen goods from the two suspects have also been arrested. Further arrests are expected.

Police said that the two are also suspected of breaking into the flat of Ynnatan (Yoni) Netanyahu's parents and getting away with a number of items, including his boots and uniform of the hero of the Entebbe rescue mission. (Itim)

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CARGO VESSELS EXPECTED

At Haifa and Ashdod Ports	At Eilat Port
PALMACH 28.6 Ashdod	DAHIA 28.6
IRIS 28.6 Ashdod/Haifa	ASHDOD 28.6
ATL COUNT 28.6 Haifa	SBEVETAL 28.6
LILAC 29.6 Haifa	CAMELIA 2.7
YARDEN 30.6 Ashdod	
J. WEBS 1.7 Haifa	
ACHAOS 2.7 Haifa	
TLIA 4.7 Haifa	
C.O. Florence 5.7 Haifa	

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Subject to change without notice

CALL AT JEWISH AGENCY ASSEMBLY

Less politics, more Diaspora interest

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The sixth annual Jewish Agency Assembly opened in Jerusalem last night with a call for de-politicization of the Agency and greater involvement of Diaspora Jewry.

Max Flesher, chairman of the Agency's board of governors, said that, with the new government now in charge, the delegates have an opportunity "to forge a new direction for the Agency."

Greater participation by Jews abroad in its activities and decision-making would make the Agency more accountable, he said.

Over 600 delegates and observers from 90 countries are attending the assembly, which is meeting through Thursday.

Also on the dais were President Ephraim Katzir and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Agency Executive Chairman Yosef Almog told the Assembly that he favoured the implementation of the

Horov Commission report, which recommended the abolition of the Absorption Ministry and the Agency's aliya department, and replacing them with a "supreme aliya and absorption authority" controlled by the Agency.

The Assembly convenes in a troubled period for the Agency, when cash collection is short of its requirements and the leadership is in limbo. Almog, who will not run for re-election as Zionist Executive chairman in February, refuses to step down before then even though he has stated the chairman should have the confidence of the Prime Minister. (Almog had used this argument when Yitzhak Rabin of the Alignment was in office and Jewish Agency Treasurer Arye Dulzin was vying with Almog for the post.)

Dulzin, of the Likud's Liberal wing, is virtually assured of being elected chairman in February following the Likud's rise to power and the Zionist confederation's announcement of its support for the government candidate. The Agency treasurer is apparently eager to postpone the naming of a new director-general until the Zionist Congress meets in February. That position has been vacant for most of the past year after the retirement of Moshe Rivlin and the sudden death of Aviad Yaffe.

Dulzin will present the new Agency annual budget of IL4.57 billion to the delegates for approval. The budget is based on an estimated 20,000 new immigrants.

(Leader—Page 5)

Cygiel laid to rest

HERZLIYA. — Zionist leader Abraham Cygiel was laid to rest yesterday in the Hagana veterans' section of the Herzliya cemetery. About one thousand persons attended the funeral of the 67-year-old Cygiel, who was a member of the Jewish Agency's Executive and former head of its Absorption Department. He was eulogized in a service at the Jewish Agency by Agency Treasurer Arye Dulzin.

Exit visa to Soviet Jewish underground paper's editor

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — One of the editors of the underground Moscow publication "Jews in the USSR" — Emma Sutnikova — has been allowed to go to Israel.

The news reached Israel yesterday, but could not be fully verified because of increased communication difficulties with Soviet activists.

Allya circles give credence to the reports, however. They note that since the Belgrade conference began last week, the Soviets have given exit permits to a number of activists, apparently in order to appease Western public opinion with small concessions and to ward off attacks on Soviet violations of human rights.

On the eve of the East-West meeting, activist Mark Azbel was informed that he would be allowed to join his family in Israel, and several days later an exit permit was granted another prominent activist, Professor Benjamin Fain.

Allya circles here note that the Soviets may also have been influenced by the fact that all three political activists granted exit visas in the last few days are particularly noted for their involvement in Jewish cultural activity in the USSR. The fact that the exit permits have been granted to such activists only gives rise to suspicion that the Soviets may be attempting to kill two birds with one stone: to pull the rug from under Western arguments in Belgrade, while also attempting to nip the Soviet cultural revival in the bud by removing some of its chief architects.

Emma Sutnikova is one of two editors of the underground publication, which has long been a KGB target because of its Zionist orientation. Prof. Fain headed the committee which last December attempted to hold a Jewish cultural symposium in the Soviet capital. Prof. Azbel ran the seminars for Jewish scientists dismissed from their posts in Moscow.



Police sapper seen carrying explosive device, discovered in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market yesterday afternoon, to special security van on Rehov Agrippas. The device was taken to a pit in

Sacher Park, where it was safely exploded. An alert passerby informed police of a suspicious object. The device was neutralized about five minutes before it was set to go off. (Rahamim Israeli)

Kushnir needs one more chess win for semi-finals

DORTMUND, West Germany (Reuters). — Alla Kushnir-Stein of Israel has defeated Soviet player Irina Levitina and is now within one point of qualifying for the candidates semi-finals of the Women's World Chess Championships here.

Kushnir scored her fourth victory in the fifth game of her quarter final match with Levitina Saturday when she forced her opponent to resign on the 40th move.

With 4.5 points to Levitina's 0.5 in the 10-game match, Kushnir needs to win only one of her last five games to clinch victory.

The sixth game of the series begins today.

Rabbi Yosef leaves for U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Seppardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef left yesterday for the U.S. and Canada at the invitation of local Jewish communities in those countries. He was accompanied by his wife and his bureau chief, Eli Shyamin.

Askenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren returned from the U.S. and Canada last week, after meeting with President Jimmy Carter and attending a family wedding.

Steep rises in traffic fines go into effect today

Spitting in a bus will now cost the culprit an IL150 fine (instead of IL100), as will entering a one-way street the wrong way (instead of IL20 as now). Under new traffic-offense regulations that come into force today.

Besides raising fines by as much as 1,500 per cent, the regulations — promulgated in December by the previous Justice and Transport ministers to take effect today — also make a court appearance mandatory for a number of offenses where up to now the offender had the choice of paying a fine without going to court (breivart k'has).

Fines of IL150 instead of IL20 will now be imposed for failing to observe a no-entry sign, making an illegal turn, entering an intersection by the wrong lane and parking at a bus stop. Fines will now be IL200 instead of IL20 for failing to obey a no-overtaking sign and for crossing the white line. Failure to obey other traffic signs will now carry a IL100 fine.

Motorists will now have to go to court for failing to observe a stop sign, disobeying a policeman, driving without lights, and causing air and noise pollution, among other things.

As to parking, fines will be IL50 for illegal parking, IL80 for illegal stopping, IL120 for parking in a high-line area, and IL150 for illegal parking on an intercity road.

A bus owner who fails to clean his vehicle (and is caught) will now pay IL250 instead of IL25. Unauthorized taking of fares on a private bus will cost IL500 (now IL100), and a bus driver who talks while driving can be fined IL100 instead of IL25.

A bus-driver or conductor who answers improperly can now be fined IL200 (instead of IL50), and a driver who leaves the bus before the last of his passengers may have to pay IL250 (as against IL30).

However, the passenger who spits or litters can now be fined IL100 (instead of IL10), and throwing objects about can cost him IL150 (instead of IL10).

ESMERALDA

The man from the Chilean navy ship Esmeralda, who during last Friday's demonstration distributed photographs allegedly showing that life has improved in Chile under the new government, was not in uniform as incorrectly reported in yesterday's Jerusalem Post. The demonstration was staged because the Esmeralda was reportedly used for detention and torture during Salvador Allende's regime.

McCarthy and Sisco to speak at H.U. parley

Joseph Sisco, President of the American University, and former U.S. Senator Eugene J. McCarthy are among prominent personalities from abroad who will participate in an international symposium on "Intellectuals in Politics" to take place in Jerusalem on Wednesday and Thursday under the auspices of the Hebrew University's Leonard Davis Institute of International Relations.

McCarthy will talk on "Ideas Do Have Consequences," at the opening session which begins on Wednesday at 9:30. Sisco will speak at Thursday morning's session (beginning at 9 o'clock) on "The Arab-Israeli Negotiating Process as an Intellectual Experience."

Other overseas participants are Prof. Theodore Draper, of Princeton, who will talk about "Intellectuals in American Politics, Past and Present," and Max Jakobson, former head of Finland's UN delegation, whose lecture is on "Dag Hammarskjöld: An Intellectual in Power Politics."

Among the Israelis taking part in the symposium are Professors Yigael Yadin, MK, Benjamin Akiva, Shimon Avidan, Yehoshafat Harkabi, Nissan Oren, Yeheskel Dror, and Haim Barkai, all of the Hebrew University; Shabtai Freier, of the Weizmann Institute of Science, former Chairman of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission; Prof. Gabriel Cohen, of Tel Aviv University; Prof. Moshe Aronson, MK, of the Tachnion; and Prof. Dan Segre, of Haifa University.

El Al flight cancelled

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Nim). — El Al's flight to Montreal yesterday morning was cancelled after the flight stewards' committee refused to man the plane. The stewards claim that the schedule the management drew up for the stewards' shifts on the long flight does not adhere to the labour contract.

Tomorrow's flight to Montreal and Mexico also was modified to go only to Montreal.

Khan theatre seeks 5,000 subscribers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's Khan Theatre, which came near to closing last year because of financial straits, will seek to establish itself on a sound footing in the coming season as the capital's subscription theatre. It will launch a subscription campaign aimed at enrolling 5,000 regular theatre-goers.

At a press conference yesterday, the theatre's director, Danny Shalem, said ticket sales last year covered one-quarter of its IL5.4m. expenditure. The rest was met by the Jerusalem Foundation, the municipality, the Ministry of Education, and the America-Israel Cultural Foundation.

Jerusalem had a potential theatre audience of 20,000, Shalem said. He expressed optimism that 5,000 would

THIS WEEK

Lotto Draw 26/77

First Prize
IL1,000,000*

(including transfer)

Today
is the last day for
handing in Lotto entries
*Subject to re-examination

Police investigate tear gas attack by U.S. marine

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Both the police and the American Embassy are conducting investigations of an incident in which an American marine fired a tear-gas gun at an Israeli who complained to him about his driving.

According to the Israeli, engineer Uri Neuman of Herzliya, the American drove through a red light at the Country Club, where Neuman was stopped waiting for the light to change. Neuman caught up with the marine at the next traffic light, got out of his car and asked, in English, if the marine drove like that in the U.S. The American responded, Neuman said, by taking out a tear-gas gun, firing it point blank at Neuman, and driving away.

An Embassy spokesman, questioned about the incident, would say only that there are two sides to every story. But it was reported that the American thought Neuman was about to attack him and used the tear gas in self-defence.

Neuman's wife reported that he cried and sneezed for 15 minutes after the incident, but that he had gone to work yesterday and required no medical attention. She said that for several hours after he was attacked everyone who came in contact with him, including the police, also cried and sneezed.

She said he did not intend to take any action beyond his complaint to the police.

The Collector

Antique Jewish Art
Rare Judaica

DOR HEMSHECH—YOUNG LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE AND GOAL OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT

The Ongoing Dialogue

The world Jewish population in 1977 is less than it was in 1937. The Jewish birth-rate has dropped due to economic considerations and the growing desire of women to pursue careers outside their households.

Jewish values have changed. Whereas two centuries ago, the secular Jew was on the verge of extinction, today, his influence in world Jewish affairs greatly outweighs that of his observant co-religionist.

To some Jews, to whom religious practice has little or no meaning, secular Judaism on cultural and political levels is the sole avenue of identification.

The danger in secular Judaism is its lack of tradition. Its roots are not deep enough to contain a heritage which is valid for the vast majority of Jews. Unlike religious principles which date back to the giving of the Torah on Mount Sinai, the tenets of secular Judaism do not reach much further back than the First Zionist Congress in Basel.

Getting to the peripheral Jew in all the countries of his dispersion seemed, until 1972, an insurmountable challenge. He didn't want to hear any lectures; he didn't want to sign any cheques; he didn't want to be reminded of anti-Semitism; he just wanted to be left alone to do his own thing. On occasions, when he did stop momentarily to listen, he

attaining the other three major goals in the Young Leadership programme. These are:

- Ensured continuity of the Jewish People
- Cementing links between Israelis and young Jews throughout the world
- Preparing young Jews for leadership roles in their communities

The ongoing dialogue, mainly between people in the 25-45 age group, is often face-to-face on a one-to-one basis. Initial communication is established in cooperation with the Jewish Agency, the World Zionist Organization and the World Jewish Congress.

These organizations are vehicles of information, but the actual dialogue takes place at grass roots level, with Israelis from all walks of life talking to their Jewish counterparts abroad, and receiving their views in return.

The dialogue often begins in Israel. There are so many international conventions and seminars of one kind or another taking place in Israel, that there is no problem in finding the peripheral Jew. He is in Israel for professional reasons, and not necessarily because he is Jewish.

His first confrontation with Israel often comes as a shock. Whatever pre-conceived image he had of Israel, does not conform with the reality. Usually, he is surprised at

Education for leadership

There is a popular contention that leaders are born, not made. Uri Gordon, Chairman of Dor Hemshech, the Young Leadership Division of the World Zionist Organization, begs to differ.

Gordon believes that leadership ability can be developed and fostered through education. The establishment of Study Institutes features high in the list of priorities of Young Leadership activities throughout the Jewish world.

"Without education," Gordon explains, "a potential leader has no direction. If he doesn't know where to go and what his goals are, he can't lead."

The seed of the Jewish Young Leadership Study Institutes germinated in South America.

Eliezer Shefer, prominent in Young Leadership circles in Israel, travelled to South America to see whether the Jewish communities there needed any assistance from Israel, and to determine the exact nature of such assistance.

While in Mendoza, Argentina, he met one night with a group of young Jews at the home of a Young Leadership activist. Among those present were second and third generation Argentinian Jews, including the town doctor, banker, lawyers, architects and businessmen. Most of them were in the liberal professions and were counted as the elite among Mendoza's 800 Jewish families.

The conversation evolved into a group therapy session on Jewish identity. They spoke to Shefer on what Judaism meant to them, their self-image and their identification with Zionism and Israel. "We do not have even the most minimal concept of Judaism," they told him. "Not one of us has even been inside a synagogue. Our knowledge of Jewish symbolism and ceremony is slight — yet we feel Jewish in every way, and our gentle neighbours look on us as Jews."

They asked Shefer whether he could write for them the "Ten Commandments of the modern, secular Jew."

When Shefer returned to Israel, he was invited to attend a study day at Tel Aviv University to hear the summary of comprehensive research on

the Jew of South America. The study had been conducted by the Horowitz Institute over a three year period.

Dr. David Spera, who presented the summary, came to conclusions similar to those reached by Shefer. "There is no doubt that Judaism in South America suffers from lack of suitable leadership. Unconventional methods must be developed to train future Jewish leaders for this continent."

Thus began a programme of co-operation between the Young Leadership Division of the World Zionist Organization and the Tel Aviv University to plan suitable study courses for the diaspora.

In April, 1975, the Young Leadership Centre for Jewish Studies, under the auspices of the Tel Aviv University, opened in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

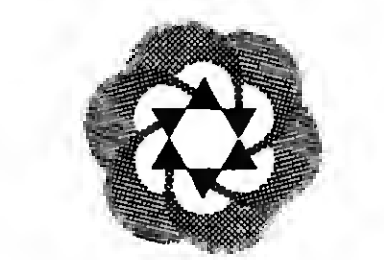
A month later, similar experimental Institutes were established in Santiago, Chile, and Montevideo, Uruguay. More than 250 candidates registered for the courses. Most of them were university graduates with sound academic backgrounds. Their knowledge of Judaism and Zionism however, was weak.

For various reasons, not all of them were acceptable. After careful selection, 124 students were accepted for courses at the three institutes. Intensive studies began in subjects such as Jewish history, contemporary Jewish thought, Jewish and Zionist identity, community organization, sociology and demography of South American Jewry, leadership techniques and methods, and the value and effective use of public relations.

Graduates of the founding classes received diplomas on completion of studies, and are now being incorporated into central communal roles.

Following the South American success, Uri Gordon submitted a plan to the World Zionist Executive for the setting up of similar institutes in ten additional countries. Preparations for implementation of this plan have already commenced in Italy, Iran and Scandinavia. Gordon is convinced that these institutes will initiate a revolution in the calibre of future Zionist leadership.

Joint Responsibility for Survival



Responsibility for the continued existence of the State of Israel is a burden which must be shouldered not by her citizens alone, but by all Jews — Israel, as the Jewish Homeland, has wider implications than geographic boundaries and national allegiance.

This is the message of Dor Hemshech, the Young Leadership Organization, to young Jews in Israel and abroad.

Dor Hemshech is the generation of continuity — the generation which will determine the destiny of the Jewish People.

Its worldwide membership campaign aimed at the 25-45 age group calls for Jews everywhere actively to identify themselves with the goals of Zionism and the Jerusalem Programme in particular.

Formulated and adopted in 1968 at the 27th Zionist Congress, the Jerusalem Programme embraces: the unity of the Jewish People and the centrality of Israel in Jewish life;

the ingathering of the Jewish People in its historic homeland;

the strengthening of the State of Israel through justice and peace rather than victories on

the battlefield;

the preservation of Jewish identity through Jewish education; and the universal protection of Jewish rights.

Literature distributed through the membership campaign stresses the responsibility which Jews have for each other, and sharply reminds those Jewelling in the complacency of assimilation that throughout its long history the Jewish People has never known an eternal friend or ally among the other nations of the world.

No Jew can be immunized against anti-Semitism — but he can fight it. Writers and speakers on Holocaust history reflect on often that, had there been a State of Israel in 1939, the Holocaust might never have taken place, or might not have had such disastrous consequences.

The cries of the Jews in the ghettos went unheeded in the free world until it was too late to do anything to save them. Dor Hemshech warns that the beheading too late must not dominate any future chapter of Jewish history.

It is not only the spiritual and cultural survival of the Jewish People which is at stake, but the very physical survival of the progeny of those Jews who, till now, have turned their backs on Judaism and on Israel.

If Dor Hemshech can shake up these Jews and sign them up as members, there is greater hope for Jewish continuity. The time for traditional Jewish platitudes is over. The time for action is now.

Dor Hemshech believes that every Jew has a role to play in Jewish survival. He cannot and must not be silent while Jewish freedom is threatened.

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED.

Facts and figures



DOR HEMSHECH
Young Leadership of the World Zionist Organization

Countries of Activity: The Young Leadership Division of the World Zionist Organization is active in twenty countries, and utilizes methodology to suit the mentality of each individual country. These countries include: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, Israel, Italy, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, the United States of America and Uruguay.

Seminars: More than 2000 young Jews from centres of world Jewry participated in 40 Israel-based seminars held under the auspices of the Young Leadership Division of the World Zionist Organization. All of them signed up for WZO membership, and promised to activate Zionist consciousness in their respective communities.

Absorption: Intensive efforts are made to ease the absorption process of young immigrants to Israel by involving them in group activities with Israelis. Special emphasis has been placed on those serving in the Israel Defence Forces and people originating from Bukhara, the Caucasus, Georgia, USSR, Syria, Ethiopia and Anglo-Saxon countries.

Confrontations between Young Israelis and their Diaspora Counterparts: Over a three-year period 2000 individual meetings between Israelis and Jews from abroad were facilitated. The most concerted effort was made when the 1000-strong United Jewish Appeal Koach Young Leadership Mission visited Israel in advance of the 28th anniversary celebrations of the State.

Parlour meetings and study days: Both in Israel and abroad, parlour meetings and study days serve to bring young Jews together to explore their attitudes to their Jewish identity. More than 10,000 people have participated in 1000 activities of this nature. 420 additional parlour meetings are scheduled for November 25 in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the U.N. decision for the partition of Palestine.

Dissemination of Information on Zionism and the Jewish People: The Information Division of the World Zionist Organization has distributed literature from its own and other sources in several languages to more than 50,000 individuals.

always had an argument to counter an appeal to his Jewish identity.

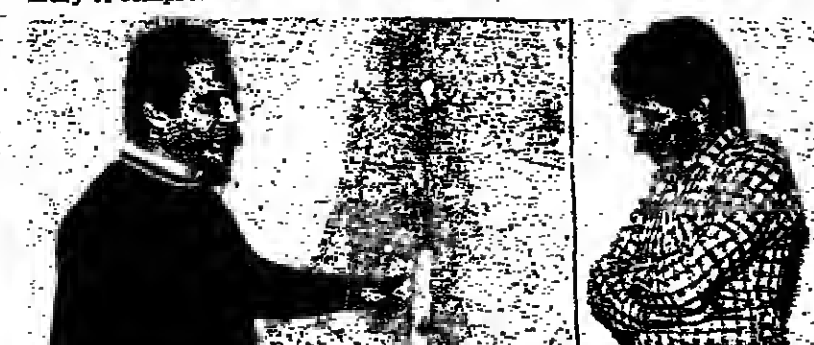
His aggression was a key to the solving of the problem. He needed an opportunity to express himself — and in so doing, possibly to find himself — as a Jew.

An important aspect of his self-expression was the need to talk to his peer group, to participate in a dialogue which would broaden his mind, and ultimately, his horizons. The idea had been born. What remained, was to create an organization to follow it through. The Young Leadership Division of the World Zionist Organization was subsequently initiated in Jerusalem, in January, 1972, at the 28th Zionist Congress.

One of its four major goals is to encourage and expand dialogue between young Israelis and Diaspora Jews. For almost six years, this dialogue has been carefully cultivated, with the aim of

the progress; and in his surprise is the stirring of the first tremors of identification. The Achilles' heel in his Jewish identity becomes exposed and vulnerable. He may not be ready to commit himself, but he is ready to talk — and to listen. He becomes curious about Israel and the Israelis. The first links are forged and cemented by an exchange of correspondence, and later by his participation in a Jewish oriented seminar in Israel. He becomes active in his local Jewish community. He starts to convince others, and in so doing, he also convinces himself. Gradually, he comes to realize that Israel is the real root of the abstract focal point of the Jewish people, and that the continuity of the Jewish people is inextricably tied with the destiny of Israel.

Dialogue is not a fool-proof method of reaching the alienated Jew; but it is producing good results and a more optimistic outlook for the future.



Students of the Young Leadership Centre for Jewish Studies, inaugurated in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1975, debating settlement in the Territories.

'Dialogue' — Talking in print

The old maxim which tells us that there are two Jews, there are three opinions, holds more than a grain of truth. Being Jewish is a common denominator of Jews — a label which don is convinced that these institutes will initiate a revolution in the calibre of future Zionist leadership.

In a heated debate, the real issues are sometimes lost because of the numerator differences. Logic deserts the opposing factions in their efforts to talk longer and louder to get their respective points across.

In an attempt to restore reason, Dor Hemshech, the Young Leadership Division of the World Zionist Organization has put out a publication in English and Spanish which goes by the name of "Dialogue".

The publication contains letters from members in Israel and abroad relating to subjects which both them and Jewishly — education, institutions, organizations, Israel-

Diaspora relations, Israel's foreign policy, Jewish identity, diminishing religious values, etc.

All these letters, of course, invite reply, because all of them contain views with which readers will either agree or disagree. Because the publication is deliberately irregular, any reader who gets hot under the collar, or alternately wants to write a note of commendation, will make direct contact with the author of the published letter. Talking in print offers an opportunity for review and retraction.

Dor Hemshech's "Dialogue" of the printed word helps to cement the world Jewish family and promotes keener self-awareness of Jewish identity and Jewish direction.

Antagonists in viewpoints become protagonists in purpose on the basis of their exchange of correspondence. The power of the printed word unites them in a bond of common destiny, albeit from different directions.

Rhodesia 'Prepared for fight over last inch'

INYANGA, Rhodesia (Reuters). — In an emotional declaration of defiance against black guerrillas, a white Rhodesian leader yesterday pledged a fight to the finish for every inch of ground rather than surrender to "a loathsome and savage foe."

Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl said that a major conflict inside the rebel colony would bring "indiscribable chaos and irreparable destruction." In a public address using phrases filched from Winston Churchill's memorable speeches in the early days of the Second World War, van der Byl said: "There can be no question of surrender and every inch of ground will be fought for. We will contest every hill and every river, every village and every town, every crossroad and every bridge. Inevitably and unavoidably, the land will suffer."

"The Russian colossus is on the march to subjugate and enslave all of Africa, and we, like the Spartans at Thermopylae, are a major stumbling block in their path," he declared.

At the same time, the minister said, Britain and the U.S. were doing all they could politically and economically to strangle Rhodesia. Of the nationalist guerrillas trying to overthrow Prime Minister Ian Smith's white regime in Salisbury, he said:

"A loathsome and savage foe hovers at our gates, backed by the Russians and succoured and comforted by those who should be our friends."

"One of the 'foes' — the Zambian defence forces — exchanged fire with Rhodesian troops across the Victoria Falls bridge on Saturday."

Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda said. There were no casualties on the Zambian side.

Opening a memorial hall to Rhodesian war dead at an army rehabilitation centre in this eastern border town, van der Byl said: "Come what may, we will uphold the ideals for which these men fought. We cannot let them down."

Of those whites leaving the country because they were tired of the military call-up and the dangers of living in Rhodesia during its troubles, van der Byl said: "These people are failing our dead and living fighting men, and if the cause our soldiers died for should be lost then an intolerable and shameful burden of responsibility will rest on the shoulders of those who fled and abandoned them for all their days."

In a less emotional speech another southern African leader, South African Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said yesterday on return from the U.S. that he noticed a shift in emphasis in the U.S. demand for one man, one vote in South Africa.

"There has been a shift of emphasis in the sense that, as I understand it, the main aim of the United States government is that human dignity and freedom must be applied all over the world," Botha said.

"To what extent the U.S. government will insist that one man, one vote must be applied in one political entity in South Africa is not clear. It might be that there are other ways in which these aims can be achieved and which might be sympathetically judged by the Americans," Botha said.

Lutherans slam S.A. apartheid

DAR ES SALAAM (UPI). — The Sixth Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) closed here yesterday after declaring that it is the obligation of all Lutheran churches, even all-white churches in South Africa, to speak out publicly against apartheid regardless of the risks involved.

The Lutherans rejected any biblical justifications for racial segregation, often used by the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, and declared that the South African government "has consistently violated the proper role of government and of law in relation to basic human rights."

As a further gesture towards black Africa, the 250 official delegates elected Tanzanian bishop Josiah Kibira, 52, as president of the LWF for the seven years until the next assembly.

The white regimes of Southern Africa were not the only African governments to be condemned during the assembly. A resolution adopted said that delegates were "confronted with frightening news from some independent African states" and that Lutherans share "the shock of world opinion about the boundless atrocities in Uganda."

Hua sacks senior officer

HONGKONG (UPI). — Continuing his relentless purge of followers of China's "Gang of Four," Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has fired a ranking army officer as party leader in Anhwei Province.

The order sacking Sung Pei-chang as first secretary of the party committee in Anhwei accused him of covering up his support of the "Gang" before it was purged last October.

Hua sent a three-man leadership team from Peking, headed by an old bridge partner of former Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping — Wan Li — to take charge of the province.

The selection of Wan, who also was a close aide of Teng during their student days in France more than 50 years ago, was seen by China analysts as an indication that Teng's return to power is not far off.

Printing Trades Committee
Tonight on TV at 8.50 p.m.
there will be a short film:
Printing — A Good Trade

Details of studies and advanced training in various specialties for people of all ages are available from the Printing Trades Committee, Centre for the Encouragement of Small Industry, 4 Shvil Hametz, P.O.B. 35010, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-521192.

The film to be shown contains extracts from a black and white film available from the National Association of Printing Workers, and the Education and Culture Department.

JDC - ISRAEL גיונת - ישראל

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee of Israel announces the

Naming Ceremony of The Brookdale Housing Project for the Aged

consisting of 50 apartments and a branch of the Brookdale Community Center on Monday, June 27 at 10.00 a.m., at Gilo, Jerusalem

with the participation of Mayor Teddy Kollek: AJJDC President, Jack D. Weiler; JDC Vice-President Donald M. Robinson; Executive Vice-President, Ralph I. Goldman; and Professor Israel Katz, Director, Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Adult Human Development.

A joint project of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), the Government of Israel, the Ramapo Foundation and the Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Adult Human Development.

Notice to Importers/Exporters

Following its notice of March 14, 1977, The River Plate/Mediterranean/River Plate Conference now confirms an increase in freight tariffs, effective July 17, 1977, as follows:
General cargo: 12%. Reefer cargo: 10%.
Bunker surcharge is reduced from 16.33% to 14.56% for general cargo, and to 14.85% for reefer cargo.
Freight to Argentina and Uruguay:
General cargo freight rate increased by 14%. Bunker surcharge reduced to 14.32%.

2nd Ugandan Minister in asylum bid

LONDON. — A second senior member of President Idi Amin's government in Uganda, Justice Minister Godfrey Lule, is believed to have defected, "The Sunday Times" reported.

The respected British newspaper said Lule, 42, was in Britain with his family and that "It is understood that he has asked the Home Office for permission to stay."

The Foreign Office spokesman said Lule was a visitor here for medical reasons and has asked for his visa to be extended. The spokesman declined further comment.

On June 5 the Home Office confirmed that Henry Kyimba, Uganda's Minister of Health and a close friend of Amin for 20 years, had defected and asked to remain in Britain.

In Richmond, Virginia, America's U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young said Amin is "an embarrassment" whose contribution to Africa has been "nil."

Young said the U.S. is interested in Uganda, but not in Amin.

Young told the annual conference of the Church of the Brethren that the atmosphere of the Carter Administration allowed him to be outspoken on his views. He said Carter "was elected on the emotion that he thought foreign policy was something that ought to be an expression of the best of the American people. If that's the case," Young said, "then the American people have the right to be involved in the discussion. It doesn't mean that they have to agree with everything I say, but they ought to know some of my thoughts."

In London, meanwhile, Amnesty International said yesterday that it has called Ugandan leaders "expressing profound regret" about reports of torture and mistreatment of prisoners, and Government disregard for "the most fundamental legal rights of its citizens." (AP, UPI)

OAU condemns 'illegal Israeli occupation'

LIBREVILLE, Gabon (Reuters). — The Organization of African Unity yesterday condemned "the illegal occupation of Arab lands by Israel" and called for the creation of a "Palestinian homeland."

The condemnation, to be framed in a resolution today, came in a three-hour debate which Egyptian delegate Mohamed Riad, minister of state for foreign affairs, described as "objective and constructive."

The OAU council also set up a committee to make urgent recommendations on all forms of aid to Mozambique, Botswana, and Zambia against Rhodesian "aggression."

OAU spokesman Peter Onu said the 10-state committee, which will report to the ministerial council before it ends its meetings here on Thursday, would also examine the creation of a solidarity fund. This idea was suggested on Saturday by Mauritius, with a target figure of \$1m.

Djibouti's future hangs on fragile rail-link

By THOMAS W. LIFMAN
Washington Post News Service

DJIBOUTI. — The single-track railroad ridiculed by Evelyn Waugh in "Scoop" has become the object of an international dispute that has increased tensions between Ethiopia and Somalia. It has also dealt a blow to the already fragile economy of this African city-state at the entrance to the Red Sea on the eve of its independence from France today.

The line, which links this baking Red-Sea port with the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, has been closed for three weeks — since saboteurs blew up at least three bridges near the Ethiopian town of Dire Dawa.

The Marxist military government in Addis Ababa has accused Somalia, its ideological and territorial rival in the volatile Horn of Africa, of responsibility for the destruction of the bridges. Somalia, which like Ethiopia is an ally of the Soviet Union, has denied the charge. But informed sources here attribute the sabotage to the "Western Somali Liberation Front," which is fighting to break Ethiopia's hold over the Ogaden region and annex it to Somalia.

At least half, and probably more, of Ethiopia's imports and exports have been passing through this port, on which Ethiopia has become increasingly dependent as its control has slipped in

the Red Sea province of Eritrea, which contains its only other ports. But Ethiopia, already plagued by insurgencies in 10 of its 14 provinces and surrounded by hostile neighbors, can ill afford any further disruption of its commercial life; and there is abundant evidence here that trade has been disrupted.

Two trains without locomotives sit idle in the nearly deserted railroad station here, loaded with cars, trucks, cement mixers and road equipment destined for Addis Ababa. In open fields around Djibouti port, such items as truck tyres, motorcycles, and stationery consigned to Ethiopian recipients are piled up in the broiling sun.

Diplomatic sources here say that Ethiopia has been able to move some cargo by truck convoys over a recently-completed highway. But they add that it lacks the trucking capacity to haul everything it needs, especially aviation fuel.

The Ethiopian vice consul here, Musa Yasin, said "Everybody knows that 50 to 60 per cent of our import and export trade goes through this port. We are trying to alleviate this problem but we have not had time yet."

He said Ethiopia has been able to divert some shipments to the nearby port of Assab in southern Eritrea. If that is true it might ease the situation in Djibouti, but will be a damaging blow to this barren volcanic enclave, which has

virtually no economy outside of the port and the transshipment of goods by the railroad.

It took the French 20 years to build the line which was completed in 1917. It is jointly owned by France and Ethiopia. But negotiations are underway in Paris for transfer of the French interests to Djibouti.

The line runs 774 km. to Addis Ababa, most of it through mountainous country inside Ethiopia that is ideal for guerrilla action and sabotage. Analysts here believe that if Somalia encourages the guerrillas of the Liberation Front to go on sabotaging the line almost indefinitely,

"Anything can happen to it," Yasin said. "You just put three or four camels there and they can pull the rails out. The Somalis have a lot of camels."

A Western diplomat said that "If this is not going to happen again the decision will have to be made in (the Somali capital) Mogadishu." Somalis will have to decide which they want most — to sustain the economy of Djibouti whose government is expected to be friendly to Somalia, or to make economic and political trouble for the Ethiopians, he said.

Meanwhile, Egypt announced yesterday that it would immediately recognize Djibouti. Egypt's Middle East News Agency said that North Yemen and Sudan have also decided to extend recognition.

Ghana lawyers give army 5 days to hand over power

ACCRA (Reuters). — Ghana's lawyers yesterday threatened to stop work next week if the ruling Supreme Military Council did not begin moves towards a return to civilian rule, the Ghana News Agency (GNA) reported.

The Ghana Bar Association gave the military council five days time, until July 1, to hand over power to a presidential commission which would run the country's affairs until civilian rule could be restored, the agency said.

The armed forces, led by Colonel Ignatius Acheampong, have held power since a bloodless coup in January 1972 ousted the government of Dr. Kofi Busia. The lawyers' ultimatum follows a similar one by other professional bodies last Friday. Ghana's doctors, engineers, bankers, chartered accountants, veterinary surgeons and surveyors all threatened to stop working if the government failed to resign next month.



William Wright, an actor appearing in the play "Equus," cycles through midtown New York wearing a gas mask to protect his lungs from pollution. Wright, who advocates a midtown parking ban, says the mask has only one disadvantage: it prevents him from shouting at taxi drivers. (AP wirephoto)

Widow of founder-scout Baden-Powell dies

LONDON (Reuters). — Olive, Lady Baden-Powell, world chief guide and widow of the founder of the Scouting and Girl Guide movements, died Saturday night, aged 88, in a nursing home at Bramley near London. A Girl Guide spokesman said her ashes will be flown to Kenya for burial beside her husband.

Olive St. Clair Soames married the then Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1912. He had founded the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements in 1907 and 1910 respectively; she was 32 years younger than her husband.

MILESTONE. — John Stuart Martin, first managing editor of "Time" magazine, died Saturday in a Philadelphia hospital after a lengthy battle with emphysema, a son reported. He was 76. Martin joined "Time" in 1924, and later was instrumental in the founding of "Life" magazine.

Book queries

Jesus' divinity

LONDON (UPI). — Seven influential theologians are certain to touch off a religious row in Britain this week with publication of a new book challenging the divinity of Jesus Christ.

In "The Myth of God Incarnate," the theologians assert that Jesus of Nazareth did not claim to be divine and "was promoted to divine status through pagan influences in the early centuries of Christianity."

Among the authors of the book is Canon Maurice Wiles, chairman of the Church of England doctrine commission and Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford.

Jeers turn to cheers for Connors

WIMBLEDON, England (AP). — The Centenary Wimbledon match reached the halfway stage Saturday with Jimmy Connors and Stan Smith sealing the heights of the game with a see-saw five-setter that Connors eventually won 7-9 6-2 3-6 6-3 6-3.

For Connors, walking off No. 1 court with cheers ringing in his ears, it was a happy end to a week that started badly. He failed to parade with the rest of the champions to receive a commemorative medal and drew a stern reprimand from the tournament committee. "Extreme discourtesy," the committee called it, and Connors was booed when he appeared on court the next day.

But the boos turned to cheers and applause as he and Smith walked off court after the four-round match, which lasted almost four hours and right up to midway through the final set could have gone either way.

Turning point of the match was in the sixth game of the final set. Smith, trailing 0-2, had just won three games in a row and was on advantage point on Connors' service. Tragically, he dumped the easiest of



Chris Evert stretches for a forehand in Saturday's fourth-round Wimbledon match against South African Greer Stevens, who gave the defending champion a scare before bowing 6-4, 6-4. (AP wirephoto)

volleys into the net, missed an opportunity of going 4-2 up with his service to come, and gave Connors another chance at victory.

Connors won that game to level at 3-3 and reeled off the next three for the match and the right to meet Byron Bertram of South Africa in the quarterfinals Tuesday.

Four American men reached the last eight of the singles — besides Connors — they were John McEnroe, Vitas Gerulaitis and Billy Martin.

In the quarterfinals tomorrow Connors meets Bertram, McEnroe meets Phil Dent of Australia, Gerulaitis meets Martin, and Evert meets Rumania's tennis Bjorn Borg of Sweden in a replay of last year's final, when Borg won.

In the women's singles, matters were according to plan, with all the top seeds coming through to the last eight.

In the quarterfinals Chris Evert and Billie Jean King of the U.S. play each other, Virginia Wade (UK) plays Rosie Casals (U.S.), Kerry Held (Australia) plays Sue Barker (U.K.), Betty Stove (Netherlands) plays Martin Navratilova (U.S.).

Baseball results and standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST					NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	PCT.	GB		W	L	PCT.	GB
Boston	41	21	.663	—	Chicago	44	22	.667	—
New York	39	23	.625	2	Pittsburgh	37	29	.561	7
Baltimore	37	25	.597	4	St. Louis	37	31	.544	8
Cleveland	33	32	.508	8 1/2	Philadelphia	36	32	.529	9 1/2
Milwaukee	34	36	.486	9	New York	29	39	.429	16
Detroit	30	37	.448	10 1/2	Montreal	28	38	.424	15
Toronto	28	43	.396	15					

WEST					WEST				
	W	L	PCT.	GB		W	L	PCT.	GB
Chicago	38	30	.559	—	Los Angeles	48	24	.667	—
Minnesota	38	31	.557	—	Cincinnati	38	31	.557	8 1/2
Kansas City	36	33	.515	3	San Francisco	33	40	.444	15
Texas	33	33	.500	4	Houston	31	41	.431	16
California	33	35	.486	4 1/2	San Diego	31	43	.419	17
Seattle	33	42	.438	9 1/2	Atlanta	26	44	.370	20
Oakland	29	38	.433	8 1/2					

Saturday's games: New York 5, Boston 1; Chicago 8, Minnesota 1; Detroit 4, Cleveland 4; California 3, Texas 2; Kansas City 9, Oakland 1; Baltimore 8-3, Toronto 2-1; Seattle 8, Milwaukee 3.

Pakistan opposition presents final peace offer to gov't

ISLAMABAD (Reuters). — Pakistan's opposition leaders yesterday drew up what they said were their final proposals to the government for resolving the country's three-month-old political crisis.

Prof. Ghaffar Ahmed, secretary-general of the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance, described their attitude as "take it or leave it."

He said opposition leaders were planning to "leave the capital tomorrow. This was taken as implying a deadline of tomorrow for the government's reply to the proposals, which will be handed over today."

"We have been meeting for a month and the alliance says it cannot wait any longer," Professor Ghaffar said.

The proposals are the alliance's response to the latest government document, tabled during a two-hour meeting on Saturday.

The opposition parties claim that general elections last March were rigged. A subsequent protest cam-

paign brought violence in which at least 300 people died.

Professor Ghaffar said the new alliance proposals did not differ significantly from those presented to the government last Thursday. He said the alliance had made only minor adjustments to its demands on the powers of a council drawn from the two sides to implement a final agreement.

The council would have five government and five opposition members, and disagreements would be referred to the supreme court or to an arbitration committee.

The alliance wants its powers to be as wide as possible to examine the actions of prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his government in the pre-election period.

In the present negotiations the two sides have been trying to fill in the details of a basic agreement reached on June 15 for holding new elections in October, lifting the state of emergency in force since 1971, and releasing people imprisoned during the recent protest campaign.

U.S. takes delegates to sea to show that all is above board

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The U.S. took delegates from 34 other countries on a cruise into the Atlantic Ocean on Saturday to show them there is nothing sinister about undersea scientific research.

But not even Elliot Richardson, chief U.S. delegate to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, would claim that they had been convinced. He was still worried that the general treaty on sea law that the conference is drafting would come out with provisions crippling such research.

The Researcher, a 2,570-ton, 84-metre research ship of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration took the delegates out to sea while scientists aboard showed them instruments monitoring the character of the weather, water and ocean bottom.

Finally, when the Researcher was 20 kilometres from shore the UN delegates watched the New York sanitation vessel North Sea dump

sewage sludge, the end product of treatment plants, into 20 metres of water. They then saw the descending sludge track a brown cloud on a gray created by sound waves bounced off the ocean floor.

Scientists explained that the technique was being used to study the pattern of undersea pollution, by sludge, dredge spoil, acid waste and the like, in the triangle of water just below New York harbour.

Richardson told reporters he thought the demonstrations were "helpful in creating an understanding" of "the worldwide relevance of science to all countries," and "an appreciation of the openness and straightforwardness" of the research process.

He said proposals for treaty provisions now before the conference that would hamper scientific research in part out "the suspicion that scientific research is a cover for something else."

The Items you can Import from Guatemala in 1977-78 are:

METALLIC-ZINC NICKEL HANDICRAFT WORK LONG-FIBRE COTTON SEED COTTON COTTON CLOTH COTTONSEED CAKE METAL PRODUCTS PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CINCHONA CINCHONA BARK COFFEE OF BEST QUALITY SOLUBLE COFFEE FOODSTUFFS CARDAMON HONEY AND BEESWAX STEEL TANKS LEATHER SHOES FRESH MEAT AND PROCESSED MEAT FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CHEWING GUM SWEETS TYRES	MARBLE AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT STARCH FOR INDUSTRIAL USE GLASS CONTAINERS SEED CORN BANANAS SUGAR CANE RUBBER GARMENTS INDUSTRIAL DYES SESAME SEED COCOA SEED STATIONERY AND SCHOOL EQUIPMENT SUGAR BY-PRODUCTS CITRONELLA WOVEN COTTON AND SYNTHETIC FIBRE CLOTH WOOD FURNITURE WOOD FLOORING LUMBER GUAJACUM WOOD TOOTH PASTE AND SOAPS
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Guatemala is an essential centre and one of vital importance to the solid chain of Pan-American ties. It is also increasing its popularity as an important site of cultural and economic life of America.

Due to its strategic position, outlets to both oceans, important natural resources, benign climate and the spirit of cultural, social and economic renovation in its people, the country is being gradually converted into a "New Guatemala," a land of peace, toil and hope. One can also benefit merely by travelling for a few hours, enjoying the vast panorama of progress and vital transformation being realized in all fields of human activity in Guatemala, and relating oneself to these. In Guatemala, you will find, besides cordiality and natural beauty, the "Central American Common Market."

For further information, please contact the Guatemalan Embassy, 3 Behov Azza, Jerusalem, Tel. 33781, or write directly to "GUATEXPO" 7a Av., 7-78, Zona 4, Guatemala City, Central America.

The 80th National Convention of the Zionist Organization of America

Opening Ceremony in the Presence of H.E. The President of Israel

Binyanei Ha'ooma, Jerusalem, 8.30 p.m., Thur., July 7, 1977

Speakers:

The Prime Minister — H.E. Menahem Begin

Former candidate of the Republican Party for Vice-President of the U.S.A.

Senator: Robert J. Dole

President, Zionist Organization of America:

Dr. Joseph P. Sternstein

Tickets available, free of charge at:

Jerusalem

Tourist Information Office, 24 Rehov Hamelech George; the Hilton, King David, Plaza, Moriah, Diplomat, Kings and Shalom Hotels; Cahana Agency, 1 Rehov Herbert Samuel.

Tel Aviv

ZOA House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tourist Information Office, 7 Rehov Mendele; the Dan, Hilton, Plaza, Sheraton, Grand Beach, Ramada Continental, Astor, Basel, Samuel and Sinai Hotels.



Training to piety in Aguda schools



Reciting the Bible "with all your heart, with all your soul and with all your might." (W. Braun)

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 30,000 children in Agudat Yisrael's independent (ultra-orthodox) education system cannot use the same textbooks as children in state schools even for such secular subjects as arithmetic and geography.

"We believe the world was created by God in six days," explained Rabbi Shmuel Weinberg, deputy director-general of the independent education system (Hachinuch Atzmai). "He created the mountains and seas, not the geological processes discussed in secular geography textbooks."

Problems in arithmetic books may refer to someone borrowing money at a certain rate of interest. We are not allowed to charge interest except with special permission.

Though the Aguda's education system is independent, it is largely supported by the Ministry of Education, which maintains a special inspection team to supervise these schools. One of the Ministry's inspectors said that the girls from Agudat Yisrael schools take bagrut (matriculation) exams and do as well as the national average, if not better. "They are more serious about their studies," he said. "After all, they can't watch TV, go to the movies or go out with boys, so they devote themselves to studying."

All of the subjects required in state

schools are taught in the Aguda schools, but less emphasis is laid on them than on religious education. Torah is taught without modern or foreign commentaries. Hebrew literature is taught without Bible's poems and material with a religious background replaces the modern Hebrew short story or novel. In some cases, Agudat Yisrael puts out its own textbooks; in others, regular textbooks are printed in special editions from which "objectionable" material is deleted. Sometimes, Rabbi Weinberg explained, material has to be deleted from textbooks not because it is objectionable on religious grounds but because, in the case of boy pupils, the level is too high. Boys are expected to enter yeshivot after eighth grade and their level in secular subjects is therefore considered even less important than that of the girls.

Segregation of boys and girls starts in the first grade. If not in kindergarten, integrated kindergartens are tolerated in places where there are not enough pupils for separate ones. Religious training is an important part of the kindergarten, of course, but Rabbi Weinberg emphasized that these children play in kindergarten the way all other children do.

After Agudat Yisrael schools, children remain in class until 7 or 8 p.m. so that there will be enough

hours for both intensive religious training and all the secular requirements. Where possible, religious studies are taught in the morning when the children are most able to absorb the material.

After eighth grade, the girls attend a four-year high school or a trade school. The trade schools are limited to traditional female occupations such as dressmaking, home economics and office work. Graduates are expected to find work in religious establishments.

Since these girls do not attend secular universities, the only higher education open to them is the Agudat Yisrael Teachers' Training Institute. Since Agudat Yisrael cannot employ all the girls who graduate as teachers in its own system, some work in state religious schools, a situation which the Aguda does not particularly like. Many girls, however, do not have to face the problem of employment because they marry and discontinue their studies. (Married women are allowed to work as teachers and clerks in Agudat Yisrael schools, but they are not allowed to remain on school as pupils. Nobody could explain why, except to say that this is the tradition which has developed and that it is not considered socially desirable for married women to attend classes with single girls.)

Girls at the high school must wear long, long-sleeved dresses, must not have television sets at home and may only listen to the news on the radio. They meet socially only with other girls. Marriages are arranged by matchmakers and the couple meets only after the parents agree to their betrothal.

However, despite the strict regime, the Aguda schools also attract girls who attended elementary school at state religious or even secular schools. Rabbi Weinberg said some secular parents want to "save their daughters" from the "moral decadence" around them. In a few cases, the girl herself decides she wants to be religious and convinces her parents to let her attend the school.

"But whenever a girl from a secular background, or from the religious state schools, comes to register with us, we ask her why she wants to come and we make sure she knows exactly what she is taking upon herself. We want as many people as possible to live a true Jewish life according to the Torah but we do not want to force it on a girl, or a family, which is not ready to accept it."

One of the system's own inspectors happened to walk into the office and heard the conversation. "I had a friend in the army who wasn't religious and always went bareheaded," the inspector said. "One day many years later, I met him and he invited me to his daughter's wedding at one of our girls' schools. I asked him how his daughter came to be at an Aguda school and he said it was her own decision and he and his wife had no choice but to agree. 'She's going to marry a yeshiva boy,' he told me, 'and I guess I'll have to wear a hat.'"

That reminded Rabbi Weinberg of an anecdote which, he said, explains what makes Agudat Yisrael's educational system different. "When I was still a principal, I came into a classroom one day while a teacher was discussing with the children plans for a class outing. Teacher and children listed the different purposes which the outing would serve. Afterwards, I complimented the teacher on the lesson but told her she had forgotten the most important thing. The main purpose of any outing is to see God's greatness in the wonderful and beautiful things he has created for us."

Jerome Robbins assesses our dancers

By CATHERINE ROSENBERGER

ONE of choreographer Jerome Robbins' best-known works, *Afternoon in the Fall* will probably be performed here shortly, with the Panovs dancing the lead roles, together with the Batseva Dance Company. *Afternoon*, set to music by Debussy, has been danced by many leading companies in several countries, but never in Israel.

At a press conference summarizing his recent two week visit to Israel, Robbins announced that this idea behind the production is twofold: members of other companies will be admitted to rehearsals and allowed to participate, making the project an open workshop. He intends to send the American dancer for whom he originally choreographed his work to Israel to direct the production.



Jerome Robbins

Jerome Robbins, who was last here on a working visit seven years ago, was invited this time by the America-Israel Cultural Fund to review the progress of the country's various professional dance companies. During one brief fortnight, he watched rehearsals at Batseva, Bat Dor, the Classical Dance Company, Yehonatan, Kibbutz Gaon and the Batseva Dance Company, and also found the time to acquire a magnificent tan in Nuwella.

He was enthusiastic at what he had seen. "I have the impression that this is still a country of visionaries. The professional dance community has undergone tremendous growth since my first visit here in 1961 in both classical and modern techniques. Then, as now, I felt a very particular approach here, and found very special qualities in Israeli male dancers. They are more earthy, passionate and committed than almost anywhere else."

He was very impressed, he said, by some original Israeli choreography and by three works in particular: Rina Yerushalmi's *Dybbuk* for Batseva, Yair Vardi's *Dybbuk* also for Batseva, and Sara Levi Tannai's work showing an older woman teaching dance to a younger

one, in rehearsal for Inbal. Mirale Sharon's *Pas de Deux* was, he felt "rather extraordinary." He had also sat in on a rehearsal of a work by Yaacov Sharir without previously hearing its title, and had felt it contained familiar elements... only to learn that it was *Homage to Jerome Robbins* based on his own choreographic motifs.

While aware of Israel's defence needs, Robbins regrets the way the Israeli dancer is treated: "Like a young plant, he is nourished and watered, then 'cut off' completely during army service. Only the occasional dancer can survive after three years with virtually no training."

Just as the abundance of political parties in Israel is in inverse ratio to the size of the country, we are also disproportionately rich in the number of dance companies operating here. Asked to comment on this fact, Jerome Robbins admitted that "you are not lacking in talent, but it is rather too split up. At least three or four of your companies

are first rate by any standards." An indirect criticism of the overly large number of companies operating can be read into Jerome Robbins' comment that for the performance of a large work requiring more than four leading male dancers and more than six female soloists it is necessary to draw on the combined talents of several companies. This is what he intends to do, at the request of the Israel-America Cultural Foundation, within the framework of the 30th anniversary celebrations next year. He is "proud and happy" to have been invited to choreograph a full evening of his own works.

As to the likelihood of a return visit of his own company, The New York City Ballet, who have not appeared here since 1959, he says the possibilities are slim. The company rarely tours outside the U.S., due to its size. Meanwhile he himself is happy to come here, to visit his family in the larger sense of the local dance community, and in the more personal context of his immediate relatives at Kibbutz Ein Harod.

Work for summer

GARDENER'S CORNER/Walter Frankl

EVER SINCE this column was launched, I have been receiving numerous queries from readers which I try to answer to the best of my ability. Lately, the main question has been: what should one be doing in the garden at this time of the year? This column is therefore given to some general advice on the subject.

There are, of course, climatic and soil differences between the hilly regions and the plains, but the summer heat is dominant everywhere. Work in the garden does not differ very much whether around Tel Aviv or in Jerusalem or Haifa.

Gardening has no strict rules. You can learn a lot from a more experienced neighbour or from the professional gardeners employed in the public parks. In any case, there is always room for experimentation and improvisation and it is this which makes amateur gardening such fun.

Watering. In this hot weather, watering is very important. Roses, which are now in full bloom, need more water than in the spring and a casual sprinkle is not enough. The roots must be soaked. Build trenches around each rosebush and fill them with water once or twice a week. This is in addition to routine watering of the whole garden by drippers or low sprinklers.

Cleaning. This is not much fun, but

you must set aside a certain number of working hours to keep your garden clean. This means not only ordinary routine weeding, but removing all dead leaves, stems and branches, lifting bulbs and thinning out rhizomes and corms.

After the foliage of bulb flowers has died and been removed (to the compost heap), bulbs of tulips, hyacinths, freesias, Dutch irises and others should be removed from the soil, cleaned and stored. This will make roots in the garden for "late summer animals." As long as leaves are green, they are still manufacturing food and storing it in the bulbs for the next year's flowering.

Tulip, freesia and Dutch iris leaves dry more quickly than those of hyacinths, narcissi, monardellas and amaryllids, which remain green for a prolonged period after blooming. If it is necessary to remove the latter plants from flower beds before their leaves have died to make room for the late summer plants, water first, then dig out carefully with as much soil attached to the roots as possible and heel them (plant them

temporarily closely together in a trench). In a place where they are shaded from strong sunshine. Water them once a week only. When the foliage is completely dry, you should take the bulbs out and store them for next season (October).

If you grow German (bearded) irises in your garden and all their flowers have faded — don't allow the development of seed pods. Cut all flower stems to ensure that the plant strength goes into root growth for next year. Remove all dry and half-dry leaves. If your irises became too crowded, thin them out with a hand fork.

To prepare them for replanting divide the big rhizomes, cut their leaves down to half size and shorten the roots to a third of their original length. Plant them 25-30 cm. apart in a well prepared new flower bed. They will soon produce healthy new leaves and roots and will flower next spring. It often happens that the covering topsoil has been washed off from shallow growing irises and the rhizomes become visible. In such a

case cover with a mixture (half and half) of soil and compost.

Continue to water calla plants, but remove all faded flowers and yellow leaves. The corms may stay in the ground as long as the foliage remains green and the leaves provide a decorative effect. Later take them out and store them completely dry like tulip bulbs.

Spring flowering bulbs sometimes retain their foliage longer than the gardener would wish. Many people dislike the sight of half yellowish, narcissi leaves and cut them down entirely. Then they complain of getting only leaves and no flowers the following year.

Now inspect all your flower beds and trim off faded and half-faded flowers of annuals and perennials in order to encourage the formation of new flowers. Make sure the plants don't get a chance to set seed pods. Take out weeds and cultivate around plant stems for aeration. Some flowers, such as sweet alyssum, calendula and wallflowers, will bloom a second time during late summer, if they are lightly sheared back after the first flush of bloom is over. The foliage of sweet peas, which flowered in April and May, became dry by now. Cut the stems from the ground and leave the nitrogen saving leaves in the soil. Remove all faded flowers from whatever kind of pelargonium (geranium) as well as all dry leaves. Encourage better flowering by trimming top and side stems.

When you come to your rose bushes, cut all faded flowers, but always leave two or three "five leaflet" clusters on the branch from which you are cutting. This will encourage new flowering. A close look at your rose bushes will show you clusters with three, five or seven leaflets on the stems. The new bud will always come out above the "five leaflet" junction. Remove all "hind shoots" (those which have many thorns and do not end in a flower bud).

Daily cutting of faded flowers will provide a longer period for petunias, panicles and tagetes.

Feeding. Now when your garden flowers are at their brilliant best, they need more food in a form which gives them the quickest and easiest way of absorption: a liquid fertilizer. Cow or chicken manure mixed with tap water (1:10) or general fertilizer ("20-20-20") prepared in a water can (1 gram per 1 litre water) or a prepared liquid fertilizer like "dissol" (used according to prescription on the bottle). One feeding (¼-1 litre of liquid plant food to every plant according to its size) every 2-3 weeks.

Motley crowd of old men steals the show

THE GARDEN. Director Victor Nord. Starring Shaike Ophir, Melane Grinits, Shoshana Duer and Tuvia Tavi.

ISRAEL'S contribution to the "creative feature section" of the Cannes Film Festival has now been generally released here.

An aged Abraham (Shaike Ophir) potters blissfully in his orchard in the heart of old Jerusalem, while Sarah (Shoshana Duer) hauls buckets, pushes his motor cart and obeys his command. When offered a vast sum for the garden, Abraham becomes obstructively stubborn. Sarah is driven to wishful distress, and their son, Itzhak (Tuvia Tavi), quarrels with his wife.

Meanwhile, strolling the streets of new Jerusalem is a nameless,

FILM REVIEW

voiceless, apple-obsessed young woman (Melane Grinits). Hounded by young no-goods on motor-bikes she causes a traffic jam in Zion Square, is nearly raped in a derelict building and finally finds refuge in the secluded garden. Abraham, in a moment of despair, suddenly sees the naked apparition appearing from ground-mist and pierced by sunlight — without doubt an angel of the Lord sent to protect his property.

Itzhak, too, finds his way to the autistic, cockeyed creature lying in the grass, whose petrified scream, at the end, averts the hatchet Abraham is about to bring down on his son's

head — the sacrifice, of course. The quaint blend of mystical drama, Biblical story, modern hoodliganism and contemporary non-values, is strung together by too-obvious artistic images and suffers from a heavy background of musical narrative (Noam Sheriff).

Actually, it is the motley crowd of old men chattering the wayward and filling the rustic synagogue who steal the show.

Nevertheless, director Victor Nord has made an unusual film, written by Yosef Avissar and inspired by a true situation. It is experimental and drawn out, but created with feeling and contains many moments of fascination, amusement and interest.

DOMINI KEEBLE

Writing their way from Berlin to Jerusalem

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TWO teenage girls left their homes in the divided city of Berlin for a week-long vacation in the formerly divided city of Jerusalem, after winning an essay contest on the subject of Israel's capital.

Susanne Biesel, 19, and Siehyle Rosenlocher, 15, had their air fare paid by the Berlin Municipality and their expenses here covered by its counterpart in Jerusalem.

"When we get back, we'll tell our friends to come and see it for themselves," the rather shy girls say emphatically. The contest winners, both Protestants, were presented with their awards by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, who was in West Berlin at the time.

Susanne wrote her essay on the basis of her own experience; she had visited Jerusalem last year. "I tried to write about all aspects of the city," she recalls, "about the history, the politics and the sightseeing."

Siehyle, however, had never been here and had to use her imagination. "I wrote about what Jerusalem was like in the time of King David and during the 19th century." She had gleaned the basic facts from the "many books" she had read on the subject.

Jerusalem is obviously smaller than West Berlin with its two million people, she continues. It has its own "special kind of beauty." But the drivers "are wilder" than those in her home town.

Both girls were struck by the

Holocaust scenes that they saw at the Yad Vashem museum in Jerusalem. They had been told about the Nazi period in school and by their parents, but it is indeed far away. Their parents themselves were only children when it happened. Siehyle says solemnly that she thinks a physical attack on the Jews "could

happen again sometime" anywhere in the world.

Siehyle has already learned the Hebrew alphabet. "I can read it but not understand it." Her travelling companion seems even more eager to mix. She will spend a month working at Kibbutz Sde Nehemia before returning to hustling West Berlin.

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Classes will be held on the campus of Tel Aviv University, in Ramat Aviv, starting July 3, 1977. Registration and classification for all courses will be held on campus from June 26 to June 30 in the Githman Building, Room 255, from 4-7 p.m.

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Guest of Honour: Sir Isaac Wolfson
Today, Monday, June 27, 1977, at 8:30 p.m.
In the Argentine Jewish Auditorium on campus.

New standards of performance

ISRAELI CHAMBER ORCHESTRA — Rudolf Barshai conducting (Jerusalem Theatre, June 23). Purcell: Pavane and Chaconne; Shostakovich-Barshai: Chamber Symphony in C Major, op. 10, No. 8; Beethoven: Symphony No. 4, in E-flat Major, op. 60.

THE TRANSFORMATION from "Ensemble" to "Orchestra" — entailing the addition of some ten more musicians — and the beneficial influence of thorough training by an experienced musician of strong personality were demonstrated convincingly in this end-of-season concert. One may assume that the re-naming of the Chamber Ensemble does not signify the rejection of its illustrious past under its founder Gary Bertini (although his name was not even mentioned in the programme booklet). However, the re-organization seems to have brought the group through a critical period of new and firm ground, on which Rudolf Barshai can build the kind of ensemble for which he is most suited and on which he founded his reputation.

Outstanding characteristics already recognisable are discipline, concentration and polished precision down to the smallest detail in attack, phrasing, and phrasing, seamless teamwork and immediate response to the conductor's expressive if sparse indications.

The Purcell was all beautiful sound in the strings, rich and mellow, controlled and restrained. A wide range of dynamics and contrasts were displayed in the Chamber Symphony by Shostakovich, perhaps the composer's strongest and most moving work. Emotional commitment at its tensest kept us all spellbound, and the impact of the musical content was heightened by the intense presentation by conductor and musicians. After this experience, the rendition of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony was emotionally an anti-climax, as Rudolf Barshai approached the symphony in a rather matter-of-fact manner, somewhat more abstract than we are used to, though the execution was again worked out painstakingly to the smallest detail, leaving no room for fluctuations or chance.

New standards of performance have been created through Rudolf Barshai's appearance on the Israeli scene, and it can safely be presumed that his uncompromising personality will guarantee maintaining them. We may also hope that his programme policy will present us, besides the accepted classics, with interesting works in continuation of the Chamber Ensemble's tradition.

JOHANAN BOHEM

Integrity and responsible artistry

STRINO TRIO — Yair Klees, violin; Zeev Steinberg, viola; Zvi Harel, cello (Zeev Music Centre, Elia Karem — June 29). Schubert: Trio Movement in B-flat Major; Beethoven: Trio op. 9, No. 3, in E minor; Mozart: Divertimento for Trio, K. 498, in E-flat Major.

A **STRING TRIO** is usually an *ad hoc* combination, and consequently lacks the apparently seamless interaction of a string quartet or a piano trio, which work together for years in daily rehearsal and achieve that close cooperation necessary for such groups. The three artists who combined their talents for this programme brought with them sound technical backgrounds and equally high standards of musical attitude. Their different temperaments and personalities seem to stimulate and complement each other. The result of their efforts

was gratifying, and the music rendered in their competent reading provided good fare.

The Schubert Movement is pleasing and the Beethoven Trio satisfying up to a certain point. But it was, of course, the Mozart Divertimento which gave this evening weight and musical satisfaction. Its classification as "Divertimento" is quite misleading as the music reaches far beyond the limits of simple entertainment. It is one of the greatest of chamber music works, full of beauty, depth, surprising ideas, rich texture, lovely tunes, heart-rendering sadness — a whole emotional cosmos. Klees, Steinberg and Harel played with love and care, and their devoted musicianship served the music with integrity and responsible artistry.

Y.B.

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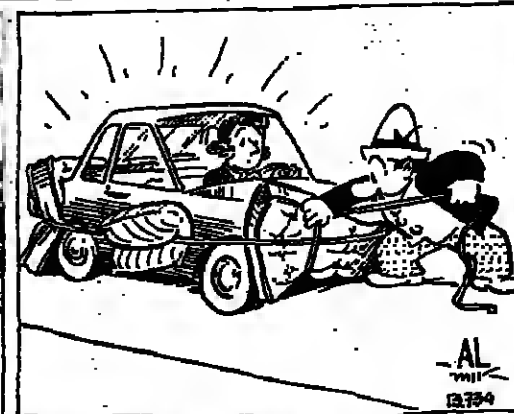
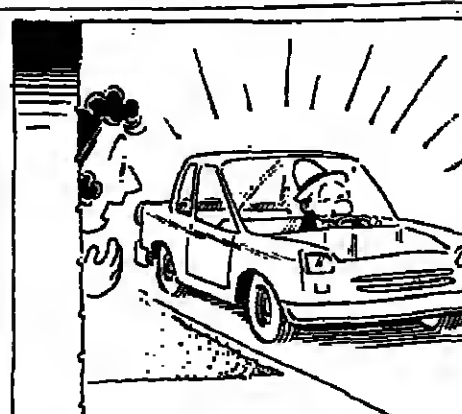
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Turnover hit record
IL120m. yesterday

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange never saw anything like yesterday.

Huge demands and enormous individual turnovers brought the total turnover to IL120m. — more than double the previous high of IL58m. reached last Thursday.

Where did the money come from? Some of it undoubtedly came from huge sales of linked bonds whose turnover was IL29.5m. — itself twice and almost three a normal peak day's business. But despite these huge sales, which often appeared to hinge at dumping the linked bonds held their ground fairly well, dropping by only about one per cent.

Financials led the charge. They invariably rose, while in other categories the trading was mixed, if fairly heavy.

About a dozen shares were registered as "buyers only," meaning that they rose by five per cent. Often there were no sales, since nobody was ready to sell, even at such soaring prices.

The fact that almost IL30m. of the trading in stocks was in the variables, is an indication that the upward surge might continue today, before profit-taking sets in.

If the funds to buy came from selling linked bonds, why did prices rise as they did? One explanation is that the continued pressure to buy — in other words to get rid of ready cash and to move into equities — actually depleted much of the backlog of shares, which the large banks (the main buyers in the country) use to meet daily orders. As a rule these large banks sell after a rise of a point or two. Yesterday, seeing their reserves being severely drained away, they let prices rise to meet the stupendous demands.

Two new issues, recently in the news, continued to be in the centre of interest.

Union Bank's convertible debentures remained at 181, but Bank Hapoalim's new shares rose from 880 to 388. Bank Mizrahi led the financials in turnover. Some ten million shares of its bearer changed hands, forcing the price up from 212 to 222, then to 227, but then it fell to 225, for a gain of 13 points. Its registered shares, although trailing far behind with a turnover of less than three million, still managed to

jump from 210 to 223.

Another market leader was IDB preferred "A". It rose from 187.5 to 185, with 5,585,500 shares changing hands. Its regular shares chalked up a turnover of 2,534,500, rising from 338.5 to 355.5.

Bank Leumi, for the first time that stock brokers remember in recent times, was forced out of the limelight, although its turnover, 4,222,000, with a rise from 288 to 302, would ordinarily be enough to make headlines.

Other financials rose considerably on comparatively small trading. Take Otzar Leta'asiya, for example. Only 408,000 shares were traded, with the price rising from 240, and closing at 255.

Stocks which fell included: Azorim, from 168 to 162 (17,000 traded); Solal Boneh bearer, from 745 to 740 (11,000 traded); Argaman preferred bearer, from 322.5 to 322.5 (5,300); and Moller, from 320 to 318 (21,300 turnover).

Among industrials, Elite stole the show. It rose from 481 to 510, with a turnover of 208,800. Wolfson, IL10 registered rose from 289 to 247 with 21,600 traded.

Among investment companies, Bank Leumi led the pack, rising from 319 to 336, with a turnover of 420,900. Mizrahi Investments also did very well for itself, rising from 301.5 to 311, with a turnover of 268,700.

Lapidot bearer rose from 2,101 to 2,110, more than a 100-point rise, but there were no takers, and it became "buyers only." Another share which became "buyers only" without any turnover, was Unico ordinary "A", registered, which rose from 655 to 660.

The General Index of Share Prices rose by 2.5 per cent to 148.30.

Most active issues

Mizrahi (bearer)	225 +2.0	IL10,773,200
IDB (A)	185 +7.5	IL5,585,500
Bank Leumi	302 +14.0	IL4,222,000
Hapoalim (bearer)	388 +10.0	IL10,394,500
Bank Hapoalim	880 +10.0	IL2,534,500
Bank Hapoalim	880 +10.0	IL2,534,500
Bank Hapoalim	880 +10.0	IL2,534,500
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Bank Hapoalim 10% pref.	181	743
Property & Building	282	321
Bank Hapoalim	388	388.5
Mehadrin	611	609
L.C.P. Citrus	366	358
Neot Aviv	709	708
Pri Or Ltd.	280	280
Bank Hapoalim 5% pref.	280	280
Rasoco	280	280

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The Dead Sea Works at twenty-five

Two hardy Siberian immigrants and retired, told Post reporter opened up the Dead Sea to industrial exploitation. One of them, David Krivine, now 76 back in 1925.



Aerial view of the Dead Sea Works with the Judean Hills and the Dead Sea in the background.

(Shimon Fuchs)

THE DEAD SEA WORKS celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. But under its previous name of Palestine Potash, it made its first appearance in 1932. Even that year was not the very beginning. Once upon a time, there was the Palestine Mining Company. Musya remembers...

MUSYA (Moshe) Langotzky was born at the turn of the century in the farthest Siberia — to be precise, in Cita, which lies beyond Lake Baykal. Nearby, a mere 600-800 kms. away, another Jew had come into the world 25 years before, called Moebie Novomeysky.

Musya was mobilised into the Czarist White Army at the age of 17. He served in Mongolia and Tibet, until he managed to escape. Reaching Shanghai, he took a ship for Palestine. The sea journey lasted 74 days.

He arrived here in 1921, and soon found himself working on the plantation of Novomeysky. His employer, a mining engineer, had first arrived in Palestine in 1910. He knew many languages, Langotzky recalls, but his Hebrew was weak — to the end.

"One day, it was April 1, 1925, he invited me to attend the opening of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem," though Langotzky had been in the country for four years, this was his first trip to the Holy City. After a few exciting days, he planned to go back to the plantation, but Novomeysky said no. "Go into town and buy the things I need on this list." They comprised provisions, empty coffee bottles (for taking water samples), working tools. "We're off to the Dead Sea."

They travelled down the next day. Langotzky never went back; he continued to live on the shores of the Dead Sea uninterrupted for the following 44 years. Temperatures in the summer are around 40°C. In Mongolia he had faced winters when the thermometer was down to -52°C. How did he cope with the change?

Musya shrugs a shoulder. "I was never ill there, and never ill here," he says.

NOVOMEYSKY knew the lake contained an abundance of salts and chemicals. He planned to exploit them, and in due course created the Dead Sea Works. During the first year, Musya lived near the place now called Kalia quite alone. He built and controlled small evaporation pans, ran a diminutive meteorological station. A few but, built by the German Army, were occupied by Arabs. He rented two rooms. For safety's sake he posed as a doctor. With the aid of a few asperin and quinine tablets, "I managed" he observed daily.

The utter loneliness did not bother him; he had been used to it in Siberia. A year after his arrival, he was given an assistant, who was less stoic. After two months, the assistant gave signs of a nervous breakdown, and had to be replaced by another, who also could not take it. The third stayed.

The climate is sultry. Fresh water was brought on camel back. "Sometimes the camel didn't arrive, so we had a day without water." It did not bother Musya.

By 1929, they were 23 in all, in-

cluding three women. "An old Arab and his two sons worked for us. One day he came and told me — in strict confidence — to flee. The Arab riots had begun. I said, what about the other 22 people? He said we could not save everybody. Allah will protect them."

Novomeysky was in London, trying to get a concession from reluctant authorities for mining potash. He shrewdly took on an English partner, a Major Puloch, and got authorization — but on the north shore of the Dead Sea. The south was considered inaccessible.

Yet the south is better. The water is shallower there (6 or 7 metres deep), and the chemicals more concentrated. One litre of brine contains one gram of calcium sulphate, five of magnesium bromide, 11½ of potassium chloride, 87 of sodium chloride, 87 of sodium chloride — all told, more than a quarter of a kilo of chemicals.

The northern part of the lake is deep (185 metres) and is fed by fresh water streams, which dilute the chemicals. Nevertheless, that is where they had to operate; until 1933, when the concession was extended to Sdom. By 1947, the last year before Israel's independence, 41,000 tons of potash was being min-

ed at the northern deposits, and 70,000 tons in the south (Langotzky remembers the exact figures). The only route to the south was across the water. The potash was brought north in barges, unloaded at Kallia, and trucked to Haifa port.

THEN CAME the war of 1948. "We had built a landing-strip. So a Dakota was able to take away the women, the children and the sick." The Jews could not hold all parts of the country. Ben-Gurion apparently consulted with Novomeysky, who said that if only one of the zones could be retained, it had better be the south.

Whether by choice or compulsion, the north had to be evacuated. Langotzky recalls the hasty departure. "We set fire to our stores, including all the equipment and spare parts. We burnt the lorries. We ran our tractors into the sea. All we took on the barges was food, fuel and personal belongings."

On board were 240 people — 70 Palmach fighters, 70 members of the neighbouring kibbutz Beit Ha'Arava, and 100 company workers. How long did the lake trip generally take? "Nine, 12, sometimes 14 hours, depending on the winds."

Through the remaining months of that year, Sdom at the south end of the Dead Sea was a bastion, not a factory. "We were 1,000 people, mostly soldiers. Our workers were mobilised. On November 24, Eilat was captured, and we stopped being under siege. Before long, 700 of our military were ordered to another destination. The other 100."

Fourteen people were left. It was like the 1920's. The nearest inhabited locality was Beersheba. No roads led out of Sdom, and the seaway north was closed.

They had a command car, which went to Beersheba once a week to collect supplies. The journey was long — 18 hours at the beginning. They gradually pinpointed the

easiest routes, and cut the journey to as little as 6½ hours. (It now takes 60 minutes.)

Once, the command car was ambushed. Two of the six occupants were killed and two wounded; but the others managed to get the vehicle away, with all survivors.

"Our numbers in Sdom shrank to six: three Jews, one Druse, one Egyptian and one Turk — all loyal defenders of the site. The camp was six kilometres from the plant (to get away from the mosquitoes). By night three stayed at the factory, and three slept in the camp. By day five worked at maintaining the installation, one looked after the camp."

Meanwhile new immigrants were building a road from Beersheba to Sdom (Dimona did not exist yet). In 1963 it was opened, and the potash works could be activated again. But it was no longer called Palestine Potash. The London-based company had been unable to raise enough capital for the reconstruction. The Israel Government took over, renaming it Mifalei Yam Bo Melach, or Dead Sea Works.

THE TASK facing the authorities was not easy. Despite the efforts of Langotzky and his diminutive band, the machinery was eaten up with rust. And before long, potash prices on the world market began to drop. The World Bank, which helped with a development loan, estimated that the price of potash would stay at around \$30 a ton. Instead it fell (with the arrival of a new Canadian source of supply) to \$25 and \$20. By 1970, DSW's accumulated losses amounted to IL30m.

The driving force at the time was Mordechai Makleff (now head of the mother company, Israel Chemicals). Novomeysky had retired, and died in 1965 at the ripe old age of 86. Makleff's response to the crisis was — put every penny that can be generated into expansion.

Yet everything seemed to be going

wrong. Kaiser Engineering, a celebrated American company, helped to construct the huge evaporation pan system, now covering 130 sq. kms, complete with dykes. Their advice proved to be better than useful. A law suit was lodged on Kaiser Engineering for damages (a settlement was made out of court).

Dead Sea Works had to complete the job on their own. The plant put up in 1954 had a capacity of 150,000 tons, but took until 1962 to reach it. People were saying, everything floats in the Dead Sea, except pounds and dollars; they sink. Bit by bit, things began to look better. By 1964 the company was exceeding targets, yielding 200,000 tons. A second unit, installed in 1964, added 400,000 tons. A third was opened in 1968, raising capacity to the present output figure of 1,300,000 tons per annum.

And prices began to recover. The Canadians had learnt that over-production benefits no one. They limited their output. By the early 1970's, prices varied between \$30 and \$40. After the 1973 war, they rocketed to \$60 and more. Now they have declined again, to a still respectable \$50 a ton.

Makleff's expansionist policies have paid off. Output of potash last year came to IL700m., nearly all of it for export (netting \$60m.). Meanwhile bromine production is rising so rapidly that by next year it will equal and possibly exceed potash sales.

One ton of bromine needs half a ton of chlorine — which has hitherto been secured from the Frutarom company in the north (though the raw material for chlorine comes from the Dead Sea). As bromine output is being stepped up from 35,000 tons this year to 85,000 tons next, the time has come for DSW to put up its own chlorine facility, which is being done at an investment of IL450m.

That, too, is not all. A new bromine-products factory is being constructed (investment: IL250m.) at Ramat Hovav, outside Beersheba. (The old premises will be used to house a bromine research centre.) Output, then, of bromine will be IL450m. next year (double this year's figure). Output of bromine compounds will be IL450m. Together: IL900m.

Nor is the potash industry standing still. Granulated potash fetches a better price — it is even in short supply inside the United States. Compacting units are therefore to be erected, at an investment of several hundred million pounds. By the end of the 1970's, half-a-million tons of potash exports will be granulated. By then, output of DSW and its bromine-processing subsidiary should top IL2,000m., practically all of it for export.

MUSYA LANGOTZKY cultivates his little garden in Ramat Hovav. He is a vigorous, clear-minded 76. As he waves goodbye to us after the interview, we recall that this is the same individual who had built, all alone (with an Arab worker or two) Novomeysky's tiny experimental evaporation pans half-a-century ago. Today a thousand people earn a living from the potash and bromine complex. Nor has DSW started properly to exploit the vast reserve of magnesium in that big, Israeli salt lake, which those two fellow-Siberians, Novomeysky and Langotzky, so profoundly loved.

Tahal, at 25, to spend
IL6b. in next 13 years

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The keyword for Tahal in the next five years will continue to be "diversification," both at home and abroad. Aharon Weiner, outgoing director-general of the organization told the press yesterday. Weiner, who is retiring, introduced his successor, Ariel Glazman.

Weiner noted that Tahal, which is now celebrating its 25th anniversary, had "gone abroad and into diversification" in the early and mid-1950's. Founded by the authorities to find new water sources and to develop them, the company was now active in 20 foreign countries — and has done work in another 20 during the past few years — in fields ranging from water resource development to irrigation, agricultural development and sewerage, as well as other branches.

At home in Israel, Tahal would probably spend IL6b. by 1990 in a wide range of projects. These include the conventional conversion of 300m. cubic metres of sewage water into irrigation water, as well as building another 100 m. cubic metres, mainly by trapping run-off waters.

But Tahal would also build a small hydroelectric plant between the headwaters of the Jordan and Lake Kinneret. It would draw up plans for digging the much discussed canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. It would study desalination. It would draw up plans to conserve all types of energy and water (such as trapping evaporating water in the

fields by using plastic coverings over crops), and plan the development of Lake Kinneret.

Tahal has also drawn up a survey of tourism prospects for the tourism industry.

The company's balance sheet for 1976/77 was IL120m., of which IL18m. was profits before tax. In 1976/77, the balance sheet would rise to IL190m. (much of this increase is due to inflation) with a pre-tax profit of IL18m.

At present, after 25 years, only 15 per cent of its activities are still related to its original purpose, finding and developing water resources. About 26 per cent was carrying out other projects in Israel, and 59 per cent was "exporting." Tahal's projects to any one of the 30 countries. In 1976/77, Tahal earned \$8m. abroad, of this more than half was profit.

"The work force of Tahal stabilized years ago at about 600 persons," he concluded. "But if our work force remained stable, our turnover grew more than fourfold."

88 watches stopped at border

HAIFA. — The Customs Police last week stopped 88 watches and the courier who was allegedly trying to smuggle them into the country.

Up Collector
Antique Jewish Art
Rare Judaica

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On the 25th anniversary of the renewed
Dead Sea Works
we wish you many more years of continued success.
ARAD
SALTS AND MINERALS FROM THE DEAD SEA
For your home and your bath.
Available at: Pharmacies, Sbekem and large stores.

Arieh Insurance company reports
net earnings of IL13m. for 1976

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Arieh Insurance Co. is the first insurance company to come out with its 1976 financial report. Premium income from elementary insurance rose by 41 per cent, to IL50m. Reinsurance was heavier than in 1975 and stood at 71 per cent.

The elementary insurance part of the balance sheet revealed a profit of IL3.2m. compared with IL4.8m. the year before. Life insurance premiums rose impressively by some 35 per cent to IL12.6m. and resulted in a profit of IL2.3m. This compares with a small loss in 1975.

The profit and loss statement reflects pre-tax earnings of IL21.2m. (IL12.6m. in 1975). Of this amount almost IL13m. is derived from investments.

The company's tax provision stood at 39 per cent and net earnings rose by 71 per cent and stood at IL13m. Earnings per share were in the order of 50 per cent. The company has already paid an interim gross cash dividend in the amount of 140 per cent on its quoted preference shares. The board of directors has proposed that this amount be final for the year.

Total assets rose by 55 per cent to IL158m. Shareholder equity stood at IL56.5m. Insurance reserves, over and above the shareholders' equity figure, stood at IL70m. At IL5 a share the firm's shares are trading near the year's high.

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Winners of advertising prizes

TEL AVIV. — The Arieh Advertising Agency has won the 1976 award for the best advertising campaign publicizing Stock beverages. The competition was conducted

The decline of the Agency

THE MEETING of the Jewish Agency's Assembly in Jerusalem this week helps bring most forcefully to mind the unfortunate fact that, for the last year and a half, the Agency has been leaderless and rudderless to a degree unknown even in its own annals.

The Jewish Agency is a body charged with vast responsibilities and invested with considerable powers. In recent times, however, these have not found expression in a corresponding efficacy of execution, nor in any particularly striking contribution to the Jewish public weal.

The fault is not entirely the Agency's. At one time it was literally the government of the Jewish State in the making. Since the establishment of Israel it has been relegated to a subordinate — and, at that, uncertain — role in the ingathering of the exiles and the building of the country.

Thus it tended to become the preserve of retired politicians, and of second-rank functionaries. In recognition of its demonstrated impotence in a primary area of its concern, the matter of immigrant absorption was largely taken away from its control nine years ago, and entrusted to a new Ministry of Absorption.

Lately there have been some attempts to revivify the Agency. It was enlarged, so as to consist in equal measure of Zionist representatives and of "non-Zionist" fund-raisers for Israel. The late Pinhas Sapir, a human dynamo, was placed in charge after his retirement from the cabinet.

But the reconstituted Agency proved to be only a minimal improvement on its predecessor, and Mr. Sapir was already way past his prime when he won the appointment. His Labour Party successor, former Labour Minister Yosef Almog, was widely judged, from the start, as uniquely unsuited to this office. During his year-long tenure, he has contrived to prove his critics amply and indisputably right.

It is not very likely that Mr. Almog would have been proposed for another term at the Zionist Congress, which meets next February, even if his party had won the Knesset elections. Labour's defeat makes it almost certain that control of the Zionist Organization will pass at the next Congress to the Likud and its allies. Someone enlisted from Likud ranks will most probably be elected the next chairman of the World Zionist Executive — and, therefore, chairman of the Jewish Agency as well.

That someone, all reports indicate, will be Arye Dulzin, the Agency's treasurer, who lost out to Mr. Almog last year. Mr. Dulzin is reputed to be a capable administrator, who knows the Agency business inside out. But his main qualification would seem to be his failure to net the Foreign Affairs portfolio in the Begin cabinet, as he had, strangely enough, expected.

This is not quite the stuff of which inspirational leadership is made of, as a rule.

While Mr. Dulzin awaits his consolation prize, Mr. Almog will continue as chairman. This is not exactly in the spirit of his past claim, when he had the support of Prime Minister Rabin, that the Agency chairman requires the full confidence of the head of Israel's government. But it is not very surprising.

There is little that the Agency's Assembly can do at this time in the matter of chairmanship. It should, however, take measures to have the post of director-general, vacant since the recent untimely death of Adi Yaffe, filled without delay.

It should also address itself to a matter which will, it is true, finally be decided only at the next Zionist Congress — the Horev Commission's proposals for revamping the administrative apparatus for immigration and absorption. The underlying idea was entirely wholesome: to create a unified setup for the care and encouragement of the Diaspora Jew who wishes to settle in Israel, and does so. The practical suggestions are something else again.

For the Horev Commission would have the Ministry of Absorption abolished, and most of its functions in effect hequeathed to the Agency's chairman. This seems to have appealed to the victorious Likud for a while, but there is grave doubt — which has even spread to some of the panel's own members — that it would be wise.

The ministry, for all its myriad deficiencies, has been filling a proven need; and it might be worth keeping alive even under the leadership of a novice such as David Levi, to whom it has now been granted as — well, a consolation prize. At the very least, there is no reason to believe that the Agency's highly politicized and notoriously inept bureaucracy would do a better job under the chairman's direction.

Perhaps the Assembly should spend some time this week considering why this is such a widely held opinion.

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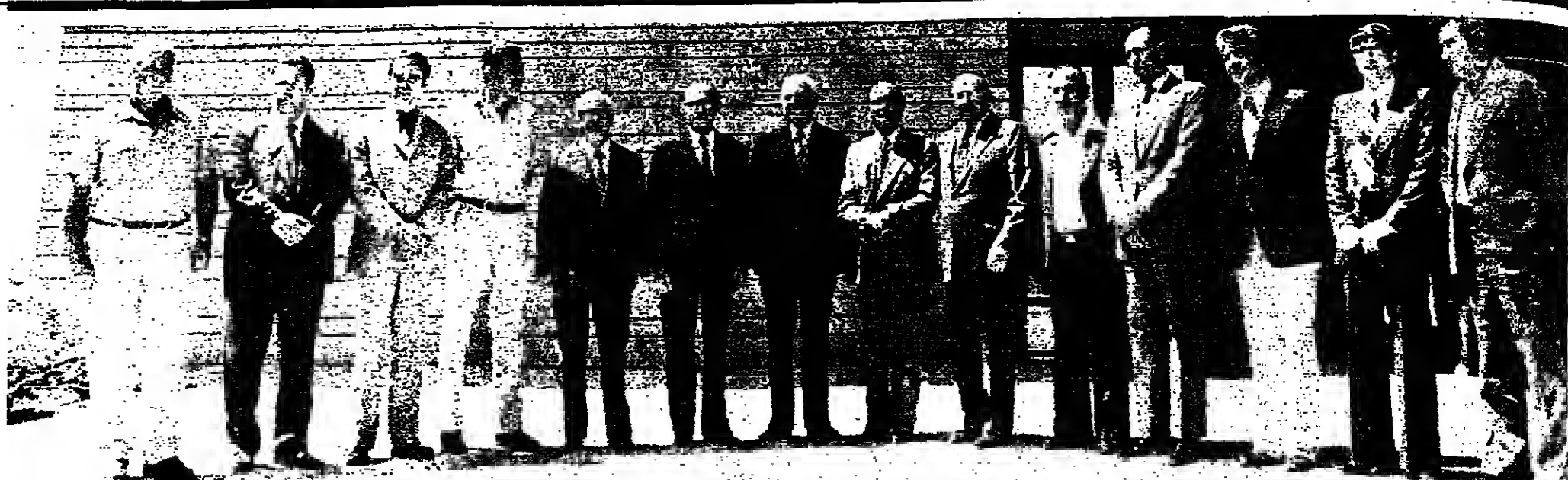
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Members of the Cabinet at Beit Hanassi yesterday. From left: Ariel Sharon, Agriculture; Eliezer Shostak, Health; Gideon Palt, Construction and Housing; Ezer Weizman, Defence; Simha Ehrlich, Finance; Menachem Begin, Prime Minister; President Katzir; Moshe Dayan, Foreign Affairs; Yosef Burg, Interior; Yigal Horowitz, Commerce and Industry; Yitzhak Moda'i, Energy and Infrastructure; David Levi, Absorption; Aharon Abu-Hatzeira, Religious Affairs; and Zevulun Hammer, Education and Culture.

(Rahamin Yisrael)

ISRAEL HAS HAD a change of government. This is a normal phenomenon in a democratic society and one long overdue — as many, even in the Labour party, will agree.

Yet this perfectly natural occurrence was greeted in most countries of the world, and by most communications media, with a stunned reaction which bordered on shock. One could almost visualize some British newspapermen reporting that the next thing that Mr. Begin's Government might do would be to blow up London's Dorchester Hotel...

Most bizarre, not to say revolting, was the campaign of vituperation which tried to smear Mr. Begin as a "terrorist". This, at a time when Mr. Kenyatta and Archbishop Makarios were being feted as leaders in good standing of member nations of the Commonwealth.

Be that as it may, the new Likud Government still has a real public-relations problem on its hands. We must take international public opinion very seriously, and ought to realize how important it is for the continued existence of a strong and viable State of Israel.

The late David Ben-Gurion is sometimes quoted as having said that "what is important is not what the world thinks but what the Jews do". What he really meant was, that "what the world thinks" — i.e., world public opinion — will to a large extent be determined by what we ourselves do for better or for worse. Judged by this criterion, Israel's record in recent years has contributed little to its standing in world opinion.

The Labour Party, which deserves main credit for the founding of the State, for the forming of its defensive strength, and for the creation of a new and better society, has in the last 15 years grown flabby and arrogant, divided internally, indecisive in its foreign policies, unclear in its economic and social orientation, and, perhaps worst of all, somewhat indiscriminate in its concept of what is right and what is wrong in a democratic society and in a state of law.

FOR SOME REASON, the media keep calling the Likud, which replaced the tired Labour party, the "right

The Likud's image problem

The Likud is by no means as right-wing as the media portray it, says ZALMAN SHOVAL MK, nor is the Likud's foreign policy

anything but a boost for peace prospects. But for the moment the Likud does suffer from a public-relations problem.

wing" or worse. Some journalists cannot even utter the word "Likud" without automatically adding the prefix "rightist" to it.

I must confess that I have long ago given up trying to understand the meaning in this day and age, of the terms "right" and "left." Take, for instance, Mr. Ezer Weizman, who has just won the Turkish elections. When he was prime minister a few years ago his internal policies were usually described as leaning to the left. But what about his military operation in Cyprus? Was that "leftist" or "rightist"? One wonders. Or take the late President Kennedy: granting that he was "left-of-centre" in his domestic policies, how is one to classify his action in the Bay of Pigs?

If one must resort to the left-right dichotomy, then the Likud is perhaps best described as a centre bloc, parts of which are left of centre and others right of centre. In internal affairs the Likud leans to a social-liberal stance, and its socio-economic policies will doubtless be characterized by an attitude of liberalism and social responsibility. Thus the change of government may be viewed less as an upheaval than as a restoration of basic values and ideals.

I realize, of course, that the Likud's liberal stand on various issues may be affected by the religious dogmatism of some of its coalition partners. I trust, however, the gentlemen from the NRP and the Aguda will realize that a "live and let live" approach rather than intolerant fanaticism is the best assurance that the majority of the Israeli people will not turn against religion.

Another reason for some of the apprehension about the new Government lies in the realm of its foreign policy. "Hard-lining," "extremism," and "expansionism" are only a few of the terms used about it. Some of this fear is genuine, but some is not. Many good people, especially in

the U.S., have deluded themselves into thinking that peace is just around the corner, and that if only these stiff-necked Israelis evacuate the "territories," the whole Middle Eastern problem — including the threat of another oil-boycott — will somehow go away. To these people's horror, there now comes this "terrorist" Begin and says that the "territories" are not "conquered" but "liberated," that Israel will under no circumstances make concessions which might endanger its security, and so on and so forth.

Some other people, however, are beginning to realize that the chances for real peace may have somewhat improved now that Israel has a credible government which, while standing firmly by its rights, will also be able to "deliver the goods" within the framework of a final and binding peace agreement.

IN THIS CONTEXT it should be noted that the Likud Government has stated unequivocally that it attaches supreme importance to the aim of achieving real and lasting peace between Israel and the Arabs. Such a peace will enable Israelis to live without fear of continuous attack, and give millions of unfortunate and underprivileged people in the Arab countries a chance to improve their standard of living.

The Government has proposed to enter into peace negotiations with Arab countries without prior conditions. In other words — everything is negotiable. The government has declared its readiness to participate

in the Geneva conference once it is convened on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council. And it has stated that there will be no "annexation" of any territories as long as peace negotiations with the Arabs are going on — and this, needless to say, includes the Geneva talks.

However, peace in this area has very little to do with the territorial question. The government of national unity, in which Mr. Begin was a member, offered right after the Six Day War to return all the territories for peace. The Arabs' reply was total rejection of the offer. The past governments under Mr. Begin and Mr. Rabin suggested far-reaching concessions on the part of Israel — yet the answer was still rejection of these peace initiatives.

Has the second interim agreement with Egypt, in which Israel gave up most of what Egypt hoped to gain in a final settlement, brought us any nearer to peace? No, it has not. On the contrary, it has strengthened those circles in Egypt, and in the Arab world as a whole, which say: if we play our cards right, if we cause sufficient political and economic pressure to be put on Israel, we will get everything back without offering the Israelis the one commodity they really want: the right to live in peace.

The Likud Government does not propose to play this game: it is willing to discuss everything, but it will not let itself be squeezed into a position of giving up the safeguards for Israel's very existence.

WE DO NOT ignore the problem of the Arab refugees — which, though artificially perpetuated, needs to be solved.

It is my belief that Israel, and the world community, should do their utmost to help those refugees who have not yet been integrated into countries of their residence. But the refugees should see their national and cultural aspirations fulfilled within the context of Jordan. After all, Jordan is part of the original Palestine, and in it Palestinian Arabs already constitute a majority.

However, there is neither need nor possibility — economically, demographically or otherwise — to create a second Palestinian state, west of the Jordan river. Such a state would not solve any problem at all — nor is it really intended by its advocates to be anything but a bridgehead for the unceasing harassment of the State of Israel.

If anyone still thinks that the dangerous Middle East situation is a result of Israel's so-called intransigence — a term that was cynically used against the Rabin government, I should advise him to examine carefully President Assad's recent statement to a group of Danish journalists. The Syrian chief-of-state said quite frankly that even if Israel were to give up all the territories, Syria would still not recognize it; that even if a Palestinian State were established on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Arab refugees should still be allowed to return to their homes inside Israel — and this, of course, means nothing but the destruction of the Jewish State.

Finally, Mr. Carter's and Mr. Begin's views are not really as opposed as they may seem at first glance: both speak the same language when they talk about the meaning of peace. One may therefore expect Begin and Dayan to do their very best to try to make Mr. Carter see Israel's point of view as to the way to achieve it.

Mr. Shoval is a member of the La'am faction of the Likud.

READERS' LETTERS

THE MAN BEHIND THE ALLEGATIONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In your issue of Monday, June 20, without any apparent attempt to check the facts, you name me as "the man behind the allegations" made by the Insight team of the "Sunday Times," and infer that my role is related to the fact that I am concluding my term as correspondent for "The Times" and the "Sunday Times" in Israel. This is inaccurate and could have serious repercussions for me in Israel and abroad.

You have no doubt jumped to your conclusion because it is well known that over the past two years, I have reported individual allegations of

alleged ill-treatment of Arabs, for both newspapers. The Insight inquiry, however, was not instigated by me but arose from information given to the "Sunday Times" in London by a private individual — who is, incidentally, neither a Communist lawyer nor a "self-hating Jew."

With my agreement, it was decided to send to Israel two reporters who had no prior knowledge of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza. They conducted all the tape-recorded interviews on which the report was largely based. My role was to liaise with them, check for discrepancies and provide background information.

This involved checking dates of court petitions, etc., with Arab and Jewish lawyers, including Mrs. Felicia Langer and Mrs. Leah Tsamel, who your report wrongly names as "the main sources." Neither was consulted until after information had been obtained directly from released prisoners or from relatives of those still in jail.

The final report was compiled by two other London-based staff, both of whom have visited Israel though neither has previously been involved with the problems of the occupied areas.

So, though I was involved in the investigation and fully support it, your implication that it is the product of my allegedly biased mind is not true. ERIC MARSDEN Jerusalem.

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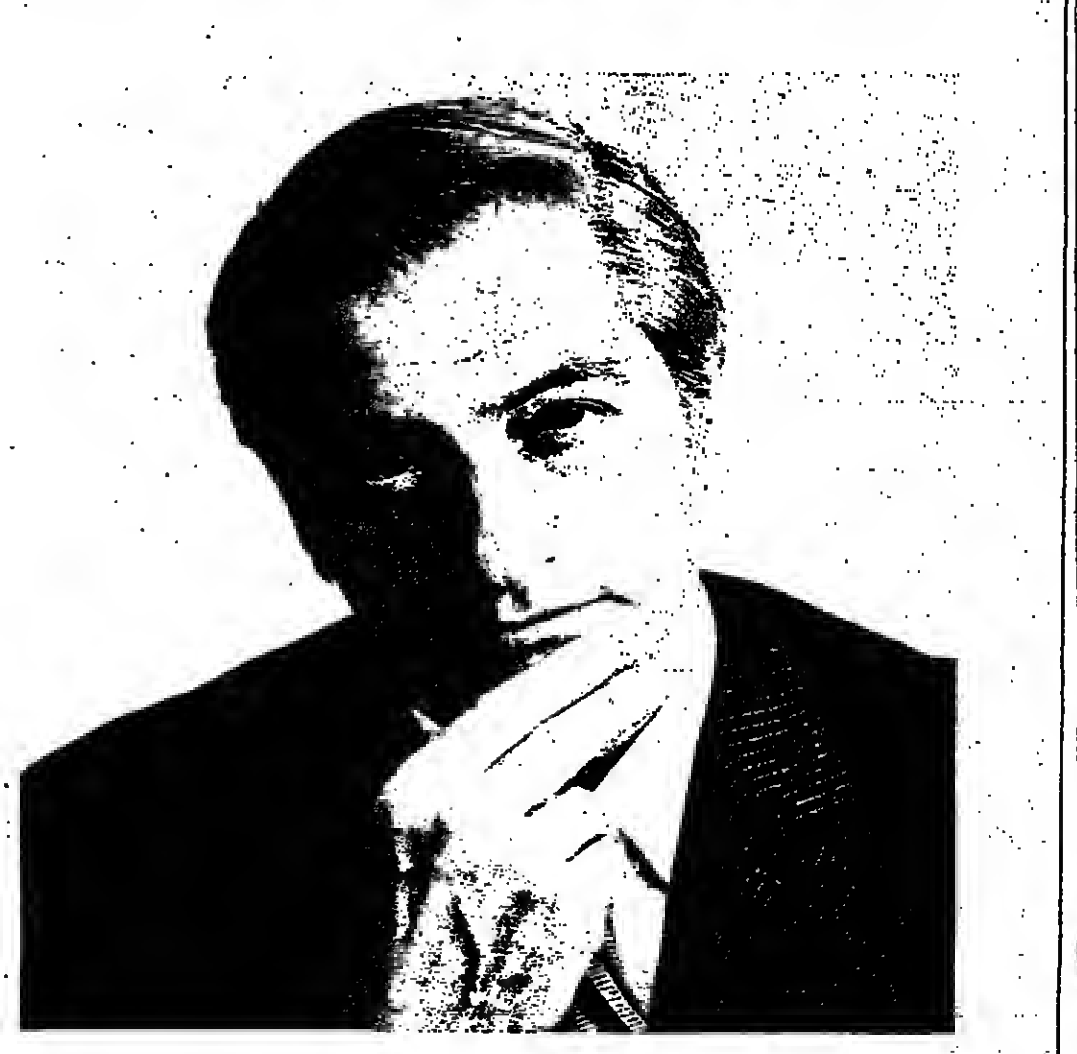
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